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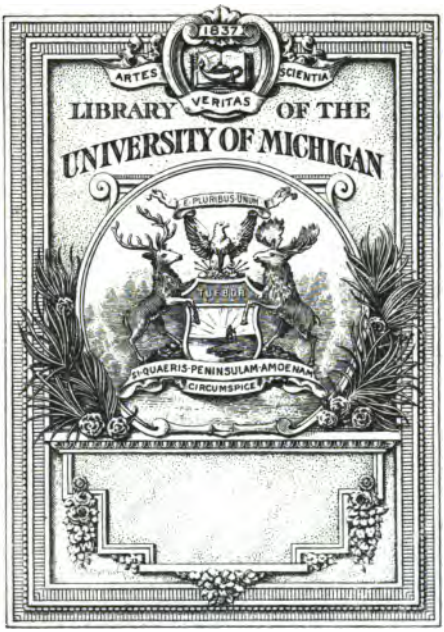
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ALMA MATER.

VOL. II.

ALMA MATER;

OR, 4785-2

SEVEN YEARS

AT THE

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

BY A TRINITY-MAN.

Thos. Wright

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

London:

BLACK, YOUNG, AND YOUNG, TAVISTOCK-STREET.
J. AND J. J. DEIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE.

1827.

T. C. Hansard, Pater-noster-row Press.

ALMA MATER;

OR,

SEVEN YEARS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

FOR the first time since I first entered college did I now visit my relations; so eagerly and assiduously had I been prosecuting my studies in the University. Without entering into the particulars of this visit, which would prove interesting to none but my particular friends, I shall merely state, that after a short sojourn amongst them, of much less duration than the long vacation, finding myself in a country village 130 miles from London and not much less from Cambridge, decidedly out of my element, I was all impatient once more to resume my proper station within the sacred walls of Trinity. Taking a circuit, therefore, of a few hundred miles, just to receive the gratulations of a few well-wishers scattered abroad on one side or the other of the road to London, I passed through that emporium of the world, on my route to Oxford,

and thence, after remaining a few days with a friend of Lincoln-College, who chanced not to be "gone down," came round by the "Pluck-coach" (so called because the plucked men of Cambridge used to go by it, to seek better luck at Oxford) to Cambridge.

Once more I soon found myself in my snug and ever-delectable retirement in the Cloisters, surrounded on every side by prospects most agreeable to the intellectual eye, a profusion of the greatest authors upon every subject that suited my own taste or fancy. Thus, before my departure, again had I spoliated the Libraries of their treasures by carrying off, amongst many other books, The Jesuit's Edition of Newton's Principia, Monge's Geometrie Analytique, Lagrange's Mecanique Analytique, and Laplace's Traité de Mecanique Celeste. I soon found, however, that the three latter works were at that time much too abstruse for my comprehension. I proceeded, indeed, as far as page the seventh of the Mecanique Celeste with some difficulty, but there came to a dead stop, for want of a previous knowledge of the doctrine of Partial Differentials, which had not yet found its way into any work on the subject of Fluxions, in the English language. Having a quantum suff. of the "Pride of In-

tellect" about me, I laboured for a short time to get over these stumbling-blocks, until having read the very able Critique upon that immortal work, by Professor Playfair, inserted in the Edinburgh Review, I put him on the shelf for a while, seeing that the Professor therein declares the work to be absolutely incomprehensible to all the men of Science, Cognoscenti, Literati, and Illiterati of Great Britain, saving and excepting *himself and eleven others only.* After many severe struggles with Newton, whom I contrived to vanquish as far as the Eighth Section, by yielding up that insuperable one the very first, I resumed the subject of Fluxions, which I had a little dipt into during the last Term, and read Vince, Dealtry, and some portion of Lacroix. I also read a goodly part of Francœur's Mecanique, and some of Poisson, both most excellent treatises on that subject—especially the latter, being on a more extensive scale. These latter works and Lacroix's had somewhat prepared me for a fresh attack upon Laplace, whom, from the uncommon fame of the work, I was still exceedingly desirous of understanding. But he was yet too much for me.

Few were my recreations, as the reader may easily imagine, during this fragment of the Long

Vacation. There were not many men "up" to be idle with, the number being within twenty, all fagging desperately for Fellowships, the Examination for which beginning every year at the close of September. Such of these as I could scrape an acquaintance with (and much as they were my seniors they were now greatly more easy of access than in "Full-Term"), I made useful in the loan of MSS., and so on. But still, as fagging was the order of the day (with *them* more especially), three or four hundred a year not being to be sneezed at, and for my own part, being reduced, by my father's misfortunes, to a dependance upon my own labours at the University, no great time for amusements could possibly be spared. This Vacation I, therefore, spent more profitably, by many degrees, than the one of the year preceding. It lasted, indeed, for a short time, but it was "short and sweet"—the most valuable bit hitherto of my existence.

But now the Fellowship Examination commences. Having a few friends amongst the candidates for this ultimatum of college acquisitions, amongst whom was "Long Bailey," *alias* "Old Bailey," I had become a more interested spectator than at the contest the year preceding. This

Examination lasts two days and a half, the candidates spending in hard scribbling (there is no *viva voce* here) about eight hours in the day. The scene of action is the hall. Those Bachelors of Arts who have in their second or third years obtained *scholarships*, and none other, can "sit for Fellowships;" and these must not be of more than *seven years standing*.

On the first morning from nine to twelve they are busied in translating some difficult piece of Greek and of Latin into English, and, moreover, have a passage of intricate idiomatic English drawn from Shakspeare, the Spectator, or some other Classical author, to turn into Greek Iambics, or Latin Heroics, Sapphics, or Alcaics, as may suit the subject.

In the afternoon of the same day from three till dark they puzzle away over a Mathematical Paper. On one occasion this was given:—

TRINITY COLLEGE.

FOR FELLOWSHIPS.

1. In a plane triangle the vertical angle, the perpendicular and the rectangle under the segments of the base being given, it is required to construct the triangle.

2. Solve the equation $x^3 - \frac{4x^2}{3} - \frac{17x}{3} + 2 = 0$, two roots being of the form a and $\frac{1}{a}$.—And find the number of all the possible values in integer numbers of x, y, and z, in the equation

$$5x + 7y + 11z = 224.$$

3. What are the dimensions of the strongest rectangular beam, that can be made out of a given cylinder, when placed to the most advantage? and what is its strength, compared with that of the greatest square beam cut out of the same cylinder?

4. In the wheel and axle (the inertia of which may be neglected) required the ratio between the radii, when a weight (Φ) acting at the circumference of the wheel generates in a given time the

greatest momentum in a weight (W) attached to the circumference of the axle.

5. Tangent of half the spherical excess =

$$\frac{\tan.\ \frac{1}{2}b \times \tan.\ \frac{1}{2}c \times \sin.\ A}{1 + \tan.\ \frac{1}{2}b \times \tan.\ \frac{1}{2}c \times \cos.\ A},$$

where b, c, and A are the two sides and included angles of a spherical triangle.

6. The excess of the Sun's longitude above its right ascension may be found by the equation

$$\tan.\ (L - R.A.) = \frac{\tan.^2\frac{1}{2}\Upsilon \times \sin.\ 2L.}{1 + \tan.^2\frac{1}{2}\Upsilon \times \cos.\ 2L}.$$

7. Find an expression from which the effect of parallax upon the horary angle may be accurately calculated; the horizontal parallax, the polar distance of the heavenly body and the time before or after transit, being the only given elements.

8. If an orifice were opened half way to the centre of the earth, what would be the altitude of the mercury in a barometer at the bottom of it, when the altitude at the surface is 30 inches?

9. A vessel formed by the revolution of a parabola round its axis is placed with its vertex downwards, in which there is an orifice one inch in diameter. A stream of water runs into the vessel through a pipe of two inches diameter at the uni-

form rate of eight feet per second. What will be the greatest quantity of water in the vessel, supposing the latus-rectum to be six feet?

10. Find the present worth of the reversion of a freehold estate after the death of a person now sixty years of age, the rate of interest being given?

11. When a ray of light passes out of one medium into another, as the angle of incidence increases, the angle of deviation also increases.

12. To find the least velocity, with which a body projected at a given angle of elevation will not return to the earth's surface.—To find also the latus-rectum of the orbit described, and the position of the axis.

13. Supposing the Moon's orbit at present to be circular, what would be the excentricity of it and the periodic time, if the attraction of the earth were diminished $\frac{1}{n}$ part?

14. Find the sum of the following series:

(1.) sin. (A)+sin. (A+B)+sin. (A+2B) &c. *ad infin.*

(2.) cos. A+cos. 3A+cos. 5A *ad infin.*

(3.) $\frac{1^2}{1.2.3.4}+\frac{3^2}{2.3.4.5}+\frac{5^2}{3.4.5.6}$ &c. to n terms, by the method of increments.

15. Find the following fluents:

$$(1.)\ \int \frac{\dot{x}}{x^3(a+bx^2)} \qquad (2.)\int \frac{x\dot{x}}{\sqrt{a+bx+cx^2}}.$$

The second day's subjects are all Classics, consisting of translations of pieces from the Greek and Latin Poets, Historians, Orators, &c. and again translations from the English into Greek or Latin, together with a paper upon Roman and Grecian History—such as the following:

ROMAN HISTORY.

1. GIVE the names of the three sorts of *Comitia* established at Rome. By whom and when were they constituted? What were the peculiar powers and provinces of each? How were they composed, who presided in each, and what was the manner of taking the votes, and ascertaining the majority respecting any proposition submitted to them?

2. State some leading particulars of the War betwixt the Romans and the Volsci, which commenced

A. U. C. 260. Who was the most remarkable Roman concerned in this war? Upon what account, and by what assembly was he condemned; what was the punishment denounced; what was his subsequent conduct; and what the mode of his death?

3. In what body was the executive power principally lodged at Rome? What were the distinct powers of the Senate and Comitia in making laws and appointing magistrates, at different periods of the republic? State the usual mode of proposing and passing a law—distinguish accurately betwixt *populus* and *plebs*. State the three particulars in which *lex* differs from *plebiscitum*, and state the nature of a *senatus consultum*. Who were intrusted at Rome with the justiciary power civil and criminal?

4. When did the infantry and cavalry first receive pay among the Romans? and what circumstances led to and attended the adoption of these measures?

5. State the duration and final issue of the siege of Veii. Who was the leading commander on the part of the Romans? What was at this time the office which he held in the state? Did he hold the office more than once, if so, how

often? Give the date of this siege, and the fate of the general.

6. Who were the leading commanders on each side on the sacking of Rome by the Gauls? What is the date of this event? Mention any remarkable circumstances that attended this catastrophe; and what was the cruel fate of one of the Roman generals?

7. Define and explain accurately the original meaning of the term *interregnum;* and state in what manner it was afterwards applied, and what was the nature of the office of *interrex.* Explain the terms *nobiles, novi, ignobiles, populares,* and *optimates.*

8. What was the occasion and time of Pyrrhus' descent upon Italy? Give some leading circumstances of the war. Who were the principal commanders on each side? What part of Italy was principally the scene of action, and what was the issue of the enterprise?

9. In what year of the city did the Romans first become masters of all Italy, and what were the then boundaries of the republic? Draw a sketch of the country, and name the principal divisions into which it was partitioned.

10. What was the nature of the Agrarian laws

at Rome? By whom was the first proposed and the time when? Who were the principal supporters afterwards of similar measures? What was conceived to be the policy of such laws with relation to a republic? What was the effect of their final repeal?

11. From what time do you date the destruction of public liberty at Rome; and what were the principal causes, which more immediately operated in producing this effect?

The third morning is occupied in answering a Paper upon Metaphysics, requiring an extensive reading in that science. Take this as a specimen.

LOCKE.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

1. "THUS the ideas as well as the children of our youth often die before us, and our minds represent to us those tombs to which we are approaching, where, though the brass and marble

remain, yet the inscriptions are effaced by time, and the imagery moulders away." Book II. c. 10.

Distinguish between the retentive power of Memory, and the other powers of that faculty. Mention a few extraordinary instances of the retentiveness of memory in individuals. Upon what principles does the cultivation of the retentive power of memory depend?—What is your opinion of the truth of the observation contained in the following verses?

——— In the Soul, while Memory prevails,
The solid power of Understanding fails;
Where beams of bright imagination play
The Memory's soft figures melt away.

2. Would a person blind from his birth, upon being suddenly restored to sight, be able to distinguish by his eyes alone, a globe from a cube, the difference of which he was previously aware of by feeling?

Mention some of the expedients that have been devised for facilitating the studies of the blind.—Supposing a person blind from his infancy, to obtain his sight at a mature age, what questions, for the purpose of philosophical inquiry, would you propose to him, and in what order?

3. Give the substance of Locke's observations on general terms; upon the signification of words; the imperfection of words; and the abuse of words.

In words relating to things intellectual and moral, in what manner was the conventional connexion first established between the sign and the thing signified?

What relation is expressed by the preposition "of?" What do nouns adjective express?

Mention some differences in the intellectual characters of individuals arising from their different habits of abstraction and generalization.

4. How does Locke define "probability?"—Upon what is it founded; and what are the wrong-measures of probability pointed out by Locke? Give an explanation of Bacon's Idols.

Upon what principle do you account for the delusion, prevalent among many philosophers of antiquity, that at the end of the Annus Magnus, or Platonic year, a repetition would commence of all the transactions that have occurred on the theatre of the world?

5. Mention a few of the most remarkable instances of Enthusiasm, which are recorded in

Ancient or Modern History. What distinguishes it from Reason, and from Faith? What do you suppose to be its origin?—Describe the characters of the Enthusiast, and of a person under the influence of Superstition.—Do you consider Enthusiasm or Superstition most inimical to Civil Liberty?

Of all the papers that are given at this Examination the mathematical one is esteemed of by far the most consequence, inasmuch as a man by it alone, provided he "clear" it, or even nearly so, may become a Fellow—so many more marks are there given to these questions than to the classical or metaphysical ones. I have reason to know this even were it not generally admitted. In this year, Mr. ——, a County man of mine, being no great classical, but something of a mathematical scholar, for some months prior to his examination for a Fellowship, requested me, knowing my researches to be considerable in that way, to select for him, during my readings, such questions as I should judge likely to be set in the mathematical paper. I accordingly did so direct my studies, and out of a great number which I had spent some time in

"writing out" as concisely and neatly as I could, I had the good fortune to hit upon *nine* which actually made their appearance upon the paper in question. These, amongst which was an elegant demonstration of Lhuillier's theorem, relating to the spherical excess, and another, a formula of Legendre, expressing an angle of a triangle in terms of the multiples of another angle and its sides, the gentleman worked off in a twinkling, and in short, did so well in this paper, that on quitting the Hall, he ran about the Great Court exclaiming to every one he met, "I'm a Fellow, I'm a Fellow, I'm a Fellow!" to the great amusement of gyps, as well as gownsmen, one and all of whom declared him downright mad.

Shakspeare, speaking of money-lenders, putteth into the mouth of Polonius

> "Neither a borrower nor a lender be,
> For loan oft loseth both itself and friend."

which advice, although I had read it, was, it seems, thrown away upon me, for I lent the man my time and brains (such as they were), and he, on his being elected, finding me an eye-sore like most other creditors, gave me the *cut-direct*. We are now quits if the proverb be true, Scil.

> "An obligation is cancelled by the naming it."

Mr. ——, however, is not the only person who ever lost his senses at the Fellowship Examinations, although I am inclined to think there have been but few who, like him have also lost sight, afterwards, of their assisting friends. The honour of being a Fellow of Trinity, independent of emoluments and privileges, is so great, that it is no wonder that men, for a long time past having been reducing their strength of nerve by excessive study, should, at the Examination, occasionally be quite overcome with anxiety and apprehension as to their fate in the issue. In my time, some two or three became absolutely senseless through the influence of these feelings. On one occasion, happening myself to be peeping, with the door of the Hall ajar, down fell one of them, a Mr. S., as lifeless a corpse, to all appearances, as you would desire to look upon. Whereupon, he was carried off to his rooms by his fellow-candidates, who, not having a moment to bestow upon their inanimate competitor, left his restoration in the hands of Bird, myself, and another or two. One ran off for one doctor, another for another, but Bird flying away to his rooms, brought back a bottle of æther, which, in the agitation and flurry of the moment, almost emptying into the dead man's nostrils, so

surprised his faculties, as to awaken him from his stupor in an instant.

Perhaps the doctors may gather fruit from this chance experiment—perhaps not.

The fate of the several candidates at this Examination, is decided on the first day of October, let that day even happen on a Sunday. About eight o'clock on the morning the eight seniors and master, called in the aggregate, "the Seniority," meet in the chapel, when they inspect the reports of the examiners, and enter into some *formal* discussions as to the morals, I believe, of the candidates, &c., and finally decide by vote. I am given to understand, upon very good authority, that if two men are so nearly upon a par at the examination that they have very nearly the same number of marks, then the voting runs in favour of the more moral man. Also, that if a man be in any way notoriously infamous, he is sure to be rejected; but not merely upon vague report. In short, at Trinity, literary and scientific merits will cover a multitude of sins. At all events, neither rank, nor wealth, nor interest of any kind, has any influence in the disposal of the Fellowships—a truth most clearly evinced by the extreme efforts of the competitors themselves. Were this

not the case, their exertions would be paralyzed at the bare thought of it. An attempt of this kind was once made by a late bishop of Peterboro', Master of the College, but the Commons, or Junior Fellows of the Society, took fire instanter, calling down the vengeance of the Lord Chancellor —the visitor of the college—who presently convinced him of his error. It is needless, however, to dwell longer upon the admitted fact, that, "as to the disposal of honours and rewards, Trinity is absolutely incorruptible." During my long residence, the disappointed men yielded many a sigh it is true, but never a murmur.

But whilst the Seniority are thus impartially balancing the merits of each candidate within the chapel, their friends in college, together with several small college-men, and hosts of gyps, bed-makers, shoe-blacks, scullions, &c. &c. the whole college being in a swarm, and tradesmen (the speedier payment of their "small accounts," even, depending upon the turn-up), are pacing with strides full of most anxious forebodings—a favorable event to the candidates being *a handsome competency for life*, and to the domestics (the rogues lay wagers on this occasion) the acquisition of *a leg of mutton, a new hat*, or some other such invaluable commodity,

over and above a probable continuance of servitude. Many such confabs as these have I overheard: "Master Hardman, my boy, I think as how my leg of mutton's safe enough. Its mine, as much as that here one is," *lifting up his leg*, "for the matter of that. Aye, aye, you may cock up your sheep-shanks, Fletcher,—he did'nt hear me, did he," *meaning a gownsman so named, close by*, "but I'd back my master aginst the wole kit on 'em."

The great round-about of a butler coming up, was next addressed: "Well, master Scaplehorn, y'have ta'en in many a hog'shead on't to make you that swell, master, but I don't think that here gallon o audit I laid you, will get into you—leastwise, at my cost. My master's a tight bit on't, I knaw. He did'nt sit up all them here nights for nought, I knaw; I'll lay you another, mun, if you like it."—"No, my good fellow, I don't want to put you to expense; Newby knows all about it, and he backs my man."

Scaplehorn goes rolling away, quite satisfied with his own, or rather Newby's foresight, and up comes "mother Hutt," the shoe-black, an old lady of *colour*, about seventy, and of such standing in college, that she could take the liberty

of addressing you with, "my dear boy." "God bless 'em all I say; I wish there was a Fellowship a-piece for 'em, and that's all the harm I wish 'em. They're all dear boys as ever I see'd, and I've seen well nigh sixty of these here days come next year twelvemonth, God save me! There's that here boy, Bailey, God bless him! the nicest boy what is, he is; I hope will get'n, being's as how he be good to poor bodies, such as the like o'we, and, mayhap, mought be better, give him more of the means, God bless him!"— "Come, mother Hutt, you're a shining character, as my master, my lord, says," interrupted a dapper-looking gyp, tawdried out in his absent master's wardrobe, "what are you in your days so loose a charakter as to want all on 'em to yourself? Take your fancy-man, Mr. Bailey, and welcome, but spare one on 'em for my sweet little wienose," chucking the Trinity Venus under the chin, "as the gem'men calls her. I've got a bottle on't." "Aye, aye," retorted mother Hutt, not a little chagrined by the impertinence of this whipper-snapper, "and where will thou get the wine, my boy, if thou loses. It'll come out'n a place I've known these vorty year, out'n a place close by a place where thou got them here silk stock'n, and that here water-wagtail coat th'st on."

But at the moment this altercation between mother Hutt and the spruce gyp, which much amused David the porter, Jem Saunders the coal-carrier, and half a hundred others of the subalterns of the college, is waxing red hot, the doors of the chapel fly open, and from the bishop's own mouth, all who could catch the sounds, run off in every direction to the new Fellows, all the way bawling as loud as their lungs would let them, "Musgrave, Waddington, Moody!"

Whilst the college is yet in a ferment, the new Fellows go in a body, first to the Master and then to each of the eight Seniors, to present thanks, and to receive congratulations. This ceremony being performed, the groups of gownsmen, servants, and tradesmen, gradually disperse, and tranquillity is once more restored, except indeed in the breasts of the disappointed candidates, whose prospects are now blighted and fallen from the high distinction of a Fellowship at Trinity, to solitary obscurity in a country village—from rooms, and a dinner fit for the king, gratis, between two and three hundred a-year pocket money, and thrice three hundred by *pupilizing*, to the chance of getting

"Passing rich with forty pounds a-year—"

from the enjoyment of the society of the most

learned body in the world, to that of two or three smock-frocked rustics.

Thus ends the most important of all the Examinations, not only at Trinity, but in the whole University, both for honour and emoluments. There are many situations, indeed, such as Professorships of much higher salary, but these are disposed of not by Examination, being awarded to those individuals in general, who have already most distinguished themselves in that particular study.

The long-vacation was now fast coming to a close. The gownsmen flocking up from the country or from town, in considerable numbers, were again beginning to dispel the gloom which had so long possessed the forsaken walls of the colleges; the theatricals at Barnwell, "fretted" their best, as is usual at this time of the year, to keep up our spirits during the interval between the Fellowship Examination and the commencement of Lectures. In a word the University being reassembled, after a little amusement at the expense of the Freshmen just imported, and so on, again commences the labour of lectures.

The classical lecturer now takes his leave of us, rightly calculating that our time thenceforth ought to be wholly occupied in preparing for the Schools,

and for the Senate-house. Mr. Brown, opened the business of his lecture-room, by explanatory observations upon the remainder of the first book of the Principia of Newton, which afforded him ample employment for the whole Term. Besides this he lent us MSS. upon the several sections, much more valuable than his own illustrations, inasmuch as they contained the aggregate of the results of the labours at Cambridge, to clear up the obscurities of Newton, ever since he had been read there. Without the aid of these MSS., which are mostly in the hands of private tutors it is next to impossible for a student to make his way through the Principia. Hence, in a great measure, the superior necessity of a private tutor in this Term. For my own part, I had "taken time by the forelock," having during the long vacation scraped together a load of MSS. from the candidates for Fellowships, and fagged myself into a tolerable acquaintance with the subject. I was, therefore, not so attentive as formerly to Mr. B's lectures, but occasionally absented myself to proceed with book the second of the Principia, relating to the motion of Bodies in a resisting medium. "I progressed," as the Jonathans say, pretty much to my satisfaction in this subject, being clean

through it, and also a considerable part of the third book, relating to the disturbances of the planets arising from their mutual attractions, by the end of the Term. This Term I also extended my researches in Fluxions, and practised myself somewhat in working of Fluents, &c. In short, I began to find myself so much a-head of lectures, that I grew impatient of an attendance to them, and now cut them very often. Mr. B., seeing I was better engaged in my own rooms than with him, who must wait even for the slowest capacities, was kind and wise enough to connive at this dereliction. I also read during this term a goodly portion of the superior French mathematics, such as, Françœur's Mathematiques Purées, in two volumes, and *perused* several of the excellent productions of Bossut, of Lacroix, and Garnier,—in short, all such books as could in any degree pave the way to those *ne plus ultras* of Mathematical Science, the Mecanique Analytique, and Mecanique Celeste. For these I now felt myself prepared, and accordingly commenced the task, but proceeded scarcely through the first section of the former ere the Term concluded, and with it, for a season, my studies.

On the last day of Term, as usual, the concerts

being concluded for the Term, came on the Commemoration-day. Being a First-class-man, I was called up, amongst the rest, to receive from the hands of the Dean my prize, the "Newtoni Opera Omnia," edited by Horseley, with the customary compliments. In other respects nothing new occurred to me at this sumptuous festival, excepting that the First-class and other prize-men, drank deeper than the year preceding, both of the wine and of the "amber-flowing audit." For my own part, having made a "wet-wager" against my own success at the last Examination, it was discussed after Hall, by a select few, and if I recollect aright at this distance of time, we became very considerably elevated.

Be that as it may, the greater part of the college not waiting to see us sober, were all off to keep Christmas at home during the vacation. I and some others, however, agreed to celebrate that happy period within the ancient and religious foundation of Trinity college. I was nothing loth to remain in my warm and quiet seclusion in the cloisters, being much more amused with the volumes around me, than I should have been with the "Devil's books," (as the methodists, and other workers of supererogation, nickname cards),

which form almost the only rational recreations with innocent country-folk during this saintish season.

I stuck close to Lagrange, and actually got on the right-side of the middle of him, finding myself most agreeably placed nearer the end of that wonderful work than the beginning. I could now talk about, and what's more, could write about virtual velocities, and had become competent to group and resolve extensive classes of problems relating to the equilibrium and motion of bodies, which heretofore I had believed infinitely beyond the reach of our limited faculties. For practice, I had recourse to Gergonne's most excellent periodical, the Annales Mathematiques, and the Journal Polytecnique. For other subjects, which I was from time to time resuming, I sought examples and problems in Leybourne's Mathematical Repository, the Diaries, and above all in the Examination Papers.

The Senate-house Examination now again being in hand, the University was, as usual, once more in a bustle; each college contesting for the honour of the Senior Wrangler. Mr. Le Fevre, of Trinity, son of the late member of Reading, in Berkshire, was the *superlatively* great man of this year,

Mr. Hind the comparative, and Mr. Malkin the positive—at which a Johnian insinuated, that it was infamous to be beat by Hind. Twenty-seven other Wranglers, thirty Senior Optimes, and eleven Junior Optimes, completed the tripos. The wooden Spoon went to Clare Hall, a college already famous for such productions. In the year 1804, having attained the *honour* for the third time during three years successively, some wags of the University caused to be fabricated a spoon of enormous dimensions, and placed it as a memento, in front of the principal entrance. But enough of spoons.

The lectures for the second Term of the third year, were upon Fluxions, Fluents, and Hydrostatics. Having already gone through Vince, Dealtry, and the "small Lacroix," it only remained for me to read the three huge quartos of the last-named author. This was a task not easily performed. I contrived to get through a very considerable proportion of it. Hydrostatics I read with prodigious pleasure. The wonderful and almost miraculous properties of fluids, as displayed in the theory of the hydrostatical paradox, wherein it appears a pint of water may be made to *support an ocean*,—a power applied so beneficially to the country by Bramah, and of a multitude of other

points, present such a wide field of interesting speculation to the philosopher, that were it alone the fruits of a life devoted to the mathematics, the recompence would be amply munificent. There is no branch in the mathematics more strikingly grand and astonishing in the theory, or more perfect in practice than this one. It has also the advantage of being, for the most part, as easy as it is pleasing, and Mr. B. accordingly became more, imperative than formerly with regard to the attendance of the non-reading men, during these popular and more elementary views of the subject. The history and nature of Bramah's Hydrostatic press and its wonderful works, were described at length, shewing how it pulled up by the roots, in fifteen minutes, the largest tree in the park; its prodigious power in compressing hay and straw for the army during the war, into the consistency of a plank, &c. &c., which proved equally interesting to all classes of students. Bossut's Hydrostatique and Hydrodynamique, in two volumes, one giving the theory, the other the practice, I found the best work upon this subject.

During this Term I attended, moreover, a course of very excellent lectures delivered by Professor Farish, in the rooms of the Botanic Garden, upon

the arts and manufactures of the country, and was greatly edified. There is scarcely a piece of machinery in the United Kingdom which he does not exhibit on a small scale in actual operation. He has collected a number of wheels, axles, pullies, cranks, &c. &c., so admirably contrived as to relative dimensions, &c. that in a few minutes, with the aid of an assistant or two, he would set up and have in full and effectual work, by means of a small steam-engine thrown into gear for that purpose, any machine you choose to name. Although these lectures were not delivered with much eloquence, yet, so instructive and practically demonstrative were they, of that source of this country's wealth—its machinery—that they ever appeared to my mind of national importance, and therefore worthy the direct patronage of his majesty's ministers.

Far more amusing, but much less beneficial, were the lectures upon Mineralogy of the great traveller, Professor Clarke. His delivery was a master-piece of didactic eloquence. Even the very commands to his attendants were, some how or other, squeezed into the sentence so as to produce no interruption to the flow of his discourse. His manner was ease and even elegance, although occasionally, he would burst forth into the most

energetic pathos and sublimity. In describing the lamentable death of his predecessor, Dr. Tennant, who was accidentally drowned in France during the war, Napoleon having permitted him, with a greatness of mind unparalleled, to traverse, as a man of science, his dominions, even at that juncture; the Professor used to work himself up into such paroxysms of regret, that his audience were as unequivocal in their sympathy as ever was a theatre before a Garrick or a Kemble. Comedy as well as Tragedy was in requisition, and he would continually relate some anecdote of persons or things he had met with both at home and abroad. From every stone, as he handled it and described its qualities—from the diamond, through a world of crystals, quartz, lime-stones, granites, &c. down to the common pebble which the boys pelt with in the streets, would spring some pieces of pleasantry. From amongst a thousand others, take the following: In his description of the stinking-stone, so called, because of its emitting, when rubbed, a very disagreeable smell—"Gentlemen," he used to say, "the stone I have been submitting to your attention, is none other than the one most commonly substituted for marble in your chimney-pieces, although, as you have just experienced, so exceedingly unpleasant to the olfactories are its effluvia.

An elderly lady of Cambridge, who must be nameless, some few years ago, being desirous of having a chimney-piece of this economical description, sends for the lapidary, who with as much dispatch as may be, executes her orders, speedily erecting the chimney-piece in question. But then a last polish being yet wanting, the polisher commences the work of friction. By degrees, as the stone begins to shine, the lady begins to sniffle, and fetching her only daughter to inhale the noxious vapours, again and again they jointly essay to smell out the source of them. The maid is next ushered into the apartment by miss, but the lady herself meanwhile having made many shrewd observations, dispatches her instanter, for the lapidary. The lapidary quickly appearing, stands *petrified* with astonishment, on being met in the passage with, "How dare you, Sir, insult me in this way." "I-I-I, upon my honour, Madam, I am at a loss to divine in what I have offended you."—"Well, Sir, step in yourself, and see what filthy fellows you employ in your establishment. I beg, Sir, you will not presume—" &c. &c.

The Professor of anatomy I also attended, but, once only. His theatre was in the anatomical schools, opposite Queen's College. Here presided, between the hours of twelve and one, another Pro-

fessor of the name of Clark,* describing and exhibiting dried specimens of the different parts and organs of the human body, and once or twice a-year, like the Edinburghians, cutting and carving the corpses sent down by the resurrection men of the metropolis. On one occasion did I attend this exhibition, certainly, and that once was enough. We had a subject from London in the shape of an old lady, of about seventy, as "green as grass," and as mortified as mortification could make her, —"She was, indeed, a most uncommon woman." But whilst all were "on the tiptoe of expectation," for the work of the knife, the Professor and his assistants were preparing for the inflation. I once received an epistle from a student "walking the hospitals," stating, by way of excuse for his brevity, that his desk was the back of an old lady, but even this had not prepared me for the scene that was now on the tapis. The Professor, presenting himself before an assemblage of two or three hundred of the University, gives orders for the inflation to

* The Public Men of that name were growing so numerous that it was now becoming necessary to have some prænomens, whereby to distinguish them. At this time we had three, Bone Clark, Stone Clark, and Stick Clarke, the Anatomist, Mineralogist, and Violinist.

commence, when, perceiving the operator somewhat squeamish, like those of the college of Surgeons, who need at once, to overcome all delicacies, to be drawn across the mouth by a finger besmeared with the unctuousness of a dead man's fat, the operator aforesaid, by a gentle squeeze on the stomach of the old lady aforesaid, was driven out of the schools in the utmost precipitation, many of the students, amongst whom was myself, running out as fast as our legs would carry us. Not having a *stomach* for exhibitions of this kind, however necessary they may be for the health of mankind, I never subjected myself to a repetition. This was even worse than the old lady's chimney-piece.

Besides these two courses of public lectures, many others are given: for instance, the king's Professor of Civil Law delivers his at Trinity Hall—the law college, in three successive terms, beginning at the middle of the Michaelmas, and ending at the division of the Midsummer Term. The Plumian Professor gives lectures, experimentally explaining the theories of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Optics, Astronomy, Magnetism, Electricity, Galvanism, &c. These are intended to be a succedaneum to the lectures of the college tutors. In Modern History, you may hear also, most excellent disqui-

sitions, Professor Smyth having, for these twenty years past, devoted nearly the whole of his time to that, and collateral subjects. Woodward's Professor of Geology, at present the indefatigable Mr. Sedgwick, gives a very instructive course of Lectures; and some others are attended by those whose time is not better engaged in the pursuit of honors and college preferments.

These lectures, be it known, are most proper for the attendance of Bachelors, and others of superior standing, the subjects and substance of them being somewhat aside, if not beyond, the studies which lead to college honors or those of the Senate-house. Many Bachelors, therefore, even of those who are not looking forward to Fellowships, remain a term or two after they have taken their Degree, for the express purpose of attending them.

Amid all these occupations, there was one of paramount importance, now to be attended to. In the third year, after the Senate-house examination, the Moderators* having received a list of the students aspiring to honors at the next examina-

* The two moderators are Masters of Arts, usually Senior or Second Wranglers, who conduct the public acts in the schools, and the general examinations for B. A. in the Senate-house.

tion from the tutors of the several colleges, send off on the Monday of each week, alternately, by a servant called the Moderator's man, five scraps of paper, with such names written thereon as they may choose to select, for *keeping an act* in the philosophical schools in the five first days of the third week, reckoning from that date. That is, if a man receives such a communication as this,

Respondeat, A. B. Coll.

Martii 5, 1825. *X. Y. Mod.*

he knows he is to appear in the schools that day fortnight to defend some three subjects against the arguments of three several opponents, called "*Opponentium primus, Opponentium secundus, Opponentium tertius.*" So soon as he receives this notice from the Moderator, he waits upon him, delivering three pieces of paper, with the subjects he means to argue for written upon each, in manner following:

Q. S.

Recte Statuit Newtonus in nona sua sectione libri primi.

Recte Statuit Woodius de Radicibus Impossibilibus.

Recte Statuit Paleius de Suicidiis.

Upon each of these papers, the Moderator writes the names and order, *primus &c.* of such Opponents as he deems able to contend with the Respondent.

During the fortnight's preparation it has been the custom, from time immemorial, for the first Opponent to invite the other two to take *tea* with him, in order that by comparing arguments, they may avoid repetitions. This being arranged, and the fortnight elapsed, the Moderator enters the Schools at one o'clock precisely, attended by one of the Proctor's servants carrying before him the statutes of the University, and ascending the chair elevated above the Opponent's rostrum, says,

"Ascendat Dominus Respondens."

The Respondent mounts a rostrum directly opposite, and begins reading a Latin thesis, usually upon the last or moral subject he has chosen to defend. This being over, the Moderator says,

"Ascendat Opponentium Primus."

The Opponent and Respondent being now in front of each other, and the Moderator elevated above them just behind the former, the Opponent delivers the first argument syllogistically in Latin. The Respondent then replies; and they battle it out as they best can, the Moderator acting the part of an Umpire.

Seven other arguments are thus advanced by the first Opponent, which being dismissed, he descends with a suitable compliment from the Moderator,

such as, "*Domine Opponens, bene disputasti, optime disputasti, optime quidem disputasti,*" *&c. &c.*

The second Opponent, in like manner, ascending the rostrum, brings five arguments, and the third brings only three.

The Opponents having been dismissed, the Respondent is examined for some time by the Moderator as to the nature and extent of his mathematical knowledge, with the view of ascertaining how to class him at the Senate-house Examination; after which, he descends with such a compliment as the Moderator thinks fit to bestow upon him, and about three the Schools close for the day.

The disputations in all the Schools, whether of Philosophy, Divinity, or Law, are always conducted in a sort of barbarous Latin. Sometimes, indeed, a man who prides himself upon his knowledge of that language, will attempt something better, but the generality of Moderators, as well as students, are little solicitous upon that point. When Professor Farish presided over these Schools, he rendered himself as famous for the quality of his Latinity, as he has ever been for his great acqtuisitions in science. I have already given one instance. Another specimen is this, which was due to a dog who had impertinently made himself one of his audience, viz.

"*Verte canem ex.*"

Some will have it, that hence arose the term, "Dog-Latin," than which many things are less probable, seeing that the reign of Farish was as far back as the year 1786.

For these exercises in the schools, amongst other occupations I was now busily preparing. As is customary with Senior Sophs, I attended the Schools several times, with the view of acquiring the tact and self-possession so requisite in these public contests. I borrowed of those who had passed the ordeal, a number of arguments, and practised "taking them off," as well as I could by myself. I went through an Opponency, and got an "Optime quidem," which augured well enough of success in the Senate-house. But the Term passed over without receiving an act in which I might do my best as Respondent. Well, the Term being over, the Scholarship Examination was fast approaching. For this acquisition I was obliged to recur to the subjects of my Freshman's year—to cram a good quantity of classics — the Roman and Grecian Histories, &c. &c. This was such a check to my Mathematical preparations for the Schools and the Senate-house, that I set to with no very high relish, continually reverting from

the task and resuming those studies which had long since been a source of the most exquisite pleasure to me. But the Scholarship was in the high-road to a Fellowship, none but Scholars being eligible by the statutes of the college, and it must therefore be obtained at any risk. I therefore sent the following letter to each of the Seniority, directed as underneath, such a thing being customary:

Peto a te, vire præstantissime, ut certamen comparibus meis jam imminens, per te liceat inire. Quod quamvis nullâ præsentis victoriæ spe inductus facio; neque enim, ingenium dotesque meas intuens tam audaciæ animo concipere possum; tamen quia hâc solâ viâ, non dico palmam futuram, sed exiguam palmæ futuræ spem, mihi acquirere licet; benevolentiæ tuæ humanitati que culpas meas mando minimusque in certamine haberi sustineo.

Vale.

Viro Reverendo Christophero Wordsworth, S. T. P. Hujusce Collegii, Magistro Dignissimo.

Viro Rev. Joh. Henrico Renoüard, A. M. Hujusce Collegii, Vice-Magistro Dignissimo.

Viro Rev. Gul. Pugh, Hujusce Collegii, Seniori, (same to Mr. Greenwood and Mr. Hole.)

Viro Rev. J. Brown, Hujusce Collegii, Socio e Senioribus. (same to Mr. G. A. Brown, Mr. Carr and Mr. M'Farlan.)

The Examination commenced, and went on for two or three days, much in the same way as the Fellowship Examination, which has been described at length, and on the morning of election, my friends, agreeably enough, awoke me, by one after another clattering up the stair-case, all aiming to be foremost with their congratulations. I was ordered with the rest, immediately to assemble in the chapel to swear a few oaths, and having so sworn, returned to a comfortable breakfast with a few of the friends aforesaid.

At the Examination we had several stiff pieces of Latin and Greek to turn into English, and the contrary; a Paper upon Roman, and another upon Grecian History. Amongst other things I recollect I turned into Latin Alcaics that pretty poem by Cowper, beginning with,

> "The Rose had been washed,
> Just washed in a shower," &c.

The Mathematical Paper was the following one:

TRINITY COLLEGE.

FOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. To find the locus of the extremities of all the straight lines that can be drawn from the circumference of a given circle, toward the same parts, each of them equal and parallel to a given finite straight line.

2. To find the centre of a given ellipse.

3. To construct the curve of which the equation is $ax^2+ay^2+bx+cy+d=0$.

4. If the product of any two given numbers be a square, each of the two given numbers is the product of two factors, such that the four factors are proportionals.

5. Solve the following equations:

(A.) $\dfrac{12+2x}{x+3}+\dfrac{4x-3}{2x+1}-\dfrac{4x-1}{x-1}=0.$

(B.) $a^{n-\frac{r}{s}}-b^{n-s}\times c^{rn}=0.$

(C.) $2xy+x+y-195=0$, (to find the integral values of x and y).

(D.) $\left\{\begin{matrix} y^2-x^2-90000=0 \\ yx-300y-125x=0 \end{matrix}\right\}.$

6. If none of the coefficients of the equation $x^n+ax^{n-1}+bx^{n-2}+$ &c. $+g=0$ be fractional, it cannot have a fractional root.

7. To compare the chance of throwing 7, with the chance of throwing 8, at one throw, with three common dice.

8. Sum the following series:

(A.) $1+8+27+64+$ &c. (to n terms.)

(B.) $\frac{1}{3}+\frac{4}{9}+\frac{9}{27}+\frac{16}{81}+$ &c. (*ad infinitum.*)

(C.) $\frac{5}{1.2.3.4}+\frac{7}{2.3.4.5}+\frac{9}{3.4.5.6}+$ &c. (to n terms.)

9. (A.) Find the fluent of $\frac{x\dot{x}}{\sqrt{(x^2-a^2).(b^2-x^2)}}$;

of $\frac{\dot{z}}{x^2\sqrt{a^2-v^2}}$, z being a circular arch, of which x is the cosine, and v the tangent;

and of $\frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}\dot{x}}{a+bx^2}$.

(B.) Solve the fluxional equation

$$\dot{x}y^2-y\dot{x}\dot{y}-\frac{y^2}{a}\dot{x}=0.$$

10. If A + B be less than a semicircle,

$$\text{sin.}\ \frac{A \smile B}{2} : \frac{\text{ver. sin. } A \smile \text{ver. sin. } B}{2} :: \text{rad.} : \text{sin.}\ \frac{A+B}{2}.$$

11. If P be put for the semi-perimeter of a spherical triangle, the sides of which are denoted by a, b, c, and the opposite angles by A, B, C,

$$\cos.^2 \tfrac{1}{2}A = \frac{\text{sin. P sin. } (P-a)}{\text{sin. } b \text{ sin. } c}.$$

12. The upper extremity of an inclined plane being given, to determine its position, so that the time shall be a minimum, in which a body falls down it and afterwards moves to a given point in the horizontal plane, with that part of its acquired velocity, which is not destroyed by its impact on the horizontal plane.

13. A given sphere, and its circumscribing cylinder, of the same uniform density, being supposed to revolve round their axes, with equal angular velocities, to compare their momenta.

14. A hollow sphere is to be formed of a substance, the specific gravity of which is greater than that of air, in the ratio of n to 1, and is afterwards to be filled with gas, the specific gravity of which

is less than that of air, in the ratio of 1 to m; the thickness of the shell being given, to find its diameter so that it may float in the air.

15. To describe the construction, and determine the magnifying power of a Compound Microscope.

16. To describe the construction of an Achromatic Lens, and explain the reasons of that construction.

17. To determine the Sun's parallax, from observations made on the transit of Venus.

18. The times of a star's transit over the meridian, and over two vertical circles at given distances from the meridian, having been observed, to compute the latitude of the place of observation, in terms of the azimuths, and hour-angles thus given.

19. To determine under what circumstances of the velocity of projection, a body, projected from a given point, in a given direction, and acted upon by a force inversely proportional to the mth power of the distance from the centre, will come to the centre, or to an apse.

20. If a body, acted upon by the constant force of gravity, fall down the concave side of a circular arch, the tangent of which, where the body begins

to fall, is perpendicular to the horizon, to find the point where the pressure on the curve shall be equal to an nth part of the weight of the body.

The Third Term of the Third Year had now commenced, and with it the Lectures, which were upon Optics, Physical Astronomy, and a general recapitulation, as it were, of the studies of the whole Three Years in the working of Problems. Wood's Treatise on Optics was the Lecture Book. But it was also necessary to consult Smith, La Caille, and Biot's Physique. The results to be derived from these latter sources being in an analytical form were of more ready and convenient application in the resolution of problems. Vince's Physical Astronomy was the one then most in request—but so uncouth and clumsy did I find its geometrical demonstrations, that, with the subsidiary knowledge I now possessed, I found it less laborious to draw my knowledge of that subject from Laplace himself.

Whilst thus winding up the Noviciate, I received an Act from the Moderator, Mr. Fallows, of St. John's, and selected for my subjects the Ninth Section of Newton's Principia, the Second Part of Wood's Algebra, and Paley's Chapter on

Duelling. The Opponents had already laid their heads together at the usual tea party, the more effectually to surprise me in the attack they meditated, and I had made ample preparations for defence, having fortified my upper works in every way I could devise, as the antagonist of the trio just mentioned, when dawned the day, "the important day, big with the fate of" one ambitious enough to be "aut Cæsar, aut nullus." At the hour of one I was to mount the rostrum, and the two-tongued time-teller of Trinity had just spoken twelve, when in order to stretch my legs and brace my nerves, I sallied out for Parker's Piece, intending to play at cricket. Passing through Trinity-street, round Maps's at the corner, I had reached the Market Place, and thence the Petty Cury, when seeing an infuriated ox on its way to the slaughter, fast making up to pin a woman and her infant to the wall, I interposed—having, when a rustic, not only "taken many a bull by the horns," but also by the *nose*—thinking my purple gown might protect me—and for my pains got pilloried in a druggist's shop; each hand, as well as my head, making way through a square in Mr. Watson's shop-window. The beast having done me this service, passed furiously along, I was told,

to the Market Place, entangled his horns in the chair of an old apple-woman, and carried it off in triumph all the way over the bridge to the *Pickering*, where he was finally slain. Mrs. Watson, God bless the good lady, bound up my wounds, which although not so "deep as a well, nor so wide as a church-door," were big enough to let out quite as much blood as I could spare, and so put an effectual stop to *Schooling* as well as to Cricketing.

Upon being thus maltreated and disfigured, I sent off a note to the Moderator describing the accident, and all the circumstances attending it, which of course was to him more than a sufficient excuse for my absence from the Schools.

Had I then entertained the slightest idea of the consequences hence to ensue, I should not have thought so light of the matter. In a day or two I recovered so far as to be able to resume my studies, which I did with as vigorous a determination as ever, not for an instant premising that no other opportunity would be afforded me of gaining my proper place in the Classes for the Senate-house. But more anon.

Throughout this term, my exertions for the Senate-house were unremitting, the only recreations I indulged in, besides music, being the noble

game of cricket. Be it known, at Cambridge the various Commons and other places open for the gymnastic games, and the like public amusements, are usually denominated *Pieces*. Thus we have Parker's Piece, a large Common belonging to the corporation, for the Gown, as well the Town, to play at cricket upon. At the back of Jesus College there is also a large piece of uninclosed pasturage, called Jesus Piece, used for the same purpose. Another there is at the back of Christ's, called Christ's Piece. King's and Queen's also have their Pieces, and not to be unnecessarily circumstantial, suffice it to say there is one at Clare-hall, whereon the men do sometimes play at quoits, &c., a few at Castle End, some at Barnwell, and two or three for the exclusive amusements of the Masters of Arts.

Now, it so happened that my occupations limited me to the use of only one of them—viz. Parker's. Every day, when the weather would permit, I used to bat and ball about an hour at a running, and then "refreshed like a giant with new wine," for the remainder of the day I combated with Newton, Lagrange, or Laplace. I read, what was unusual at that time, the whole of the Three Books of the Principia, and with the

exception of the First Section, which I took for granted, had a pretty clear understanding of them. In short, I read like one bent upon being the first man. I also cultivated the society of the best men of the year, being at this time intimate with King, Bird, Lyon, &c. With the two former I was for a short time in the habit of working Problems, and making other advances towards the honours of the Senate House. King was a man of strong intellect naturally, and had, moreover, highly cultivated it—but he possessed not the ready invention, the scrutinizing penetration of Bird. Although the former was a tolerable adept at Problems, yet the latter at such exercises would far outstrip him. They were both men of high talents, although so different in degree and quality, that I could not easily say who was the superior.

The Annual June Examination now again taking place, relieved those of the Third Year, for a space, from the severity of study; having numerous friends amongst the examinees, and being, moreover, on the alert for examination papers. This being over, the college business once more closes, and the men go down. I took a trip to London, thence to Oxford, and round again to

Cambridge, and then sat down quietly for the Long Vacation, fully resolved to lose not a moment in preparing for the Senate House. I fagged through a number of books in every branch of the Mathematics, making extensive additions to my former acquisitions in each of them. Amongst a multitude of others, I read Euler's Analysis Infinitorum, his fine work on the Rotation of Bodies, Atwood's Rectilinear Motion, &c. &c. and confirmed this reading by all the practice I could meet with or devise. In short, I was in downright earnest.

In this Vacation my finances running rather low, I cumbered myself with three pupils, and that I might the more conveniently receive them, was desirous of getting into more commodious and spacious apartments. I therefore applied for the empty rooms of a Fellow-commoner. The *Deputy Tutor*, Mr. Evans, at once gave me leave to enter them, but the bed-maker who had the key thereof, resolutely resisted the application, saying she had received strict orders from her absent master to give up the key to no one. This being a very common practice, and the woman exceedingly abusive, not only to myself but also to a friend who accompanied me to her house, I was resolved to bring her before the authorities. To

the Bishop I therefore applied, by a note sent by Jem Saunders the coal porter, who was occasionally my deputy gyp, as honest a John-Bullish lump of simplicity as you would meet with in a day's journey. The Bishop sends Jem Saunders forthwith for the culprit, Mary Baxter, who declined waiting upon his lordship, rather unceremoniously requiring a regular footman to serve the summons upon her. The Bishop sends the said footman, and requests the attendance of all the parties interested in the trial about to commence.

At the upper end of the spacious council-room of the lodge, which is furnished throughout in the most ancient style, and adorned with portraits of Bacon, Newton, and a number of other illustrious men educated at the college, as also of a posse of Kings and Queens, its benefactors, sat the venerable Bishop of Bristol and Master of the College. His lordship was supported on the right by Mr. Hustler, a Tutor of the college, and a friend of the defendant's. My friend and myself were honoured with seats in the centre of the room, and the bed-maker, and the several witnesses were stationed on the left. Things being brought to this pass, the Bishop, with a dignity quite easy

upon him, opened the business with, "Mary Baxter, I have received from the gentleman opposite a most serious complaint against you, but not wishing to dismiss you from the college without an impartial hearing of the whole transaction, it being possible that mistakes may have arisen, I have summoned you to appear before me. The charge against you is, that although this gentleman had the Tutor's leave to go into certain rooms, yet you not only refused to deliver up the key, but aggravated that part of your conduct by calling both of these gentlemen by various nick-names, such as Flat-caps, Trencher-men, and I know not what besides. What have you to offer in defence?"—"I swear it's false, my lord," blubbered Mary Baxter. "O you shameless woman," resumed the Bishop, "do you wish to make me believe two gentlemen of the college would descend to such meanness as to falsely accuse a *woman*? What evidence have you to give, Saunders?"—"Please you, Sir, my Lord, howsmiver," said Jem, "she would'nt give up the key. She called the gemmen, Sir, my Lord, howsmiver, all the most shockingest names she could lay her tongue to."—"You know, Jem Saunders, you tell stories, you know you do," retorted the lady, still sobbing.

"Peace, woman," roared the Master, "go on Saunders."—"That here bad good-for-nothing woman for to say as I could tell a lie, saving your grace, your worship, my Lord, howsmiver, I scorn it, in the teeth o' her," quoth James.—"Yes, yes, my good fellow, you're an honest man, and she, I fear, is a bad woman, but go on."—"Yes, Sir, my Lord, howsmiver, she's a bad woman, sure enough; used foul most indecentish words, sich as the like o' we ought niver to say to the gemmen."—"What did she say, man?"—"She said, my Lord, they was Flat-caps, and she called 'em Trencher-men in the streets, before that here man, and that here woman." A baker, the man pointed at by Saunders, was then examined, as likewise a bed-maker, who corroborating the evidence already adduced, the Bishop again addressed Mary Baxter, commenting upon the enormity of her sins, she all the while protesting with a flood of tears her innocence, and the guilt of the Gownsmen, Jem Saunders, and every body else. Sentence of expulsion was passed, leaving at my discretion the commutation to an humble apology. Mr. Hustler now put in his oar in her favour, and the thing was speedily, satisfactorily, and humanely adjusted; but the Bishop now recollecting her refusal to at-

tend upon the first summons, again drew himself up and commenced a fresh examination. "But, Mary Baxter, one thing I had forgotten. How was it you did not obey the orders I sent you by that man Saunders?"—"I did, my Lord, as soon as I could," was the reply. "What say you, Saunders?"—"I say, Sir, my Lord, howsmiver, that I went up to her when she were standing on the hall steps. 'Says I to her, 'Mary Baxter, how do you do?' says I, Sir, my Lord, howsmiver. Says she, 'Jem Saunders, how are you?' Says I, 'the Bishop wants for to see you, Mary Baxter.' Says she, Sir, my Lord, howsmiver, says she—says she—saving your worship—says she"—"Well, Sir, and what said she?"—"Says she, Sir, my Lord, howsmiver, says she—'the Bishop may be d—d.'"—"Woman, dare you presume thus to speak of the Master of the College? Know you not I can take your bread from you? Such monstrous insolence, such unparalleled, such unheard-of audacity must be punished with the utmost severity. Gentlemen I won't detain you any longer." We left the kind-hearted old Prelate in a great passion certainly, but great as was his wrath, he was exceedingly reluctant to injure the woman, and from her trudging her usual rounds

the next day, we saw he also had told her to "go, and sin no more." My Tutor, Mr. Brown, now arriving in college, I got other and more eligible rooms on *his side*,* not choosing to have any doings whatsoever with Mary Baxter.

During this Vacation I also formed some two or three valuable connexions amongst the men who remained in college sitting for Fellowships. With them and my pupils I occasionally relaxed so far as to take a boating up to the romantic little village of Grantchester, a spot so sequestered that it seems absolutely cut off from all communication with the rest of the world. There is no road through it, that I know of, which leads to any village of consequence, much less to any market town, so that when here you arrive, it seems almost as though you could go no farther.

At other times, when the wind was favourable for sailing, we used even to go down the Cam all the way to Ely, a distance of twenty miles and upwards. After another hard fag of a week or two, a land excursion would be proposed to

* There were two Tutorships to this College, and according as Mr. Brown or Mr. Hustler was your Tutor, you were said to be on "*Brown's side*" or on "*Hustler's side.*"

Madingly, then the seat of Lady Cotten, and formerly of her illustrious ancestors. In the church porch of this small but picturesque village, are several verses written by the poets of the University—Gray, and Kirke White for instance. It is said that here Gray wrote his Elegy. The churchyard is just such a comfortable spot (being surrounded by a very high shrubbery, so thick and bushy as to be impervious alike to the chilling blasts of winter and to the scorching rays of the summer sun) as one would select to repose one's ashes in.

Lord Osborne's seat on the Gog Magogs, on another occasion, would we visit; and, in short, between study and these excursions, with now and then a little cricket, billiards at Chesterton, and so on, the humours of Pot Fair at Midsummer, of Stourbridge Fair* in September, and of the theatre at Barnwell, the summer months had slipt away both profitably and pleasantly, and the Freshmen of the next year were now to be seen gawkying round the University with their Pas and Mas, to

* Before the present system of commercial travelling was adopted, this was perhaps the largest fair in the world —even superior to the great fairs on the continent.

see the lions thereof. A few days more having elapsed, the private tutors,* with their groups of pupils, begin to fall in from Keswick, the Isle of Wight, France, Italy, &c., speedily replenishing the Colleges to an overflow.

The first Term of the Fourth Year, and last of my Under-graduateship, had now set in. Lectures we had none, but the Father of the college (an officer appointed to see us through the Senate House, presenting us to the Vice-chancellor as qualified for the degree of B. A., &c. &c.), gave us frequent examinations in the subjects before lectured upon by Mr. Brown.

Having been unable to "*keep an Act*," during the last Term, for the reasons already assigned, I naturally expected that an opportunity would be afforded this Term of reaching my proper place in the Senate House Classes. Mr. Peacock, of Trinity, and Mr. Gwatkin, of St. John's, were the

* The Private Tutors, with eight, ten, or a dozen pupils, during the Long Vacation, take up their residence, either at the Lakes or some other place of summer recreation. If two or three parties sojourn at the same place, they create in the neighbourhood, about the same bustle and conviviality as does a regiment of soldiers, all the gentry round about taking an interest in the thing.

Moderators. Day after day did I anxiously await the summons to attend one of them, but in vain, for it subsequently came out that the number of the Acts were too much for two Moderators, even dispatching them at the rate of five in the week; and thus from "*the pressure of business*" I was overlooked. True it is, that although it was customary for each man aspiring to high honours, to *keep two Acts*, one in each of the two last Terms, yet several this year were obliged to be content with one only. This may account for the oversight the Moderator committed with respect to myself. But I was doomed to be yet more unfortunate—I am willing to suppose, through the same excess of business. On finding it too late in the Term now to have an Act sent me, I waited upon Mr. Peacock, respectfully complaining of the neglect I had experienced. He politely and feelingly regretted the circumstance, but promised me a Private Examination.

The Term had elapsed, and indeed the Senate House Examination was close at hand. In my rooms I was a constant prisoner, daily, nay hourly, expecting a message from the Moderator, to attend him. But up to the very Examination-day, receiving no such intimation, I waited upon him,

and was informed that the thing had slipt his memory, and that the Classes being already made out and posted at Deighton's, there was now no remedy. After many expressions of regret on the part of Mr. P., which were evidently sincere, I quitted him and went to my Tutor, Mr. Brown, who consoled me in every way he could think of, strenuously advising me against the determination I had now formed of cutting honours, by quietly sitting down in the Gulph.* In this determination, however, I persisted, and for these palpable reasons: During my whole residence at college I had been twice examined only, and each time with complete success. Being wholly absorbed in the direct studies of my college, I had, moreover, never once deviated to compete for the several classical and other prizes given by the University at large. In a word, and without vanity be it spoken, I had experienced no failure, no disappointment up to the very termination of my Under-graduateship. Well, actuated by such considerations, how could

* Those Candidates for B. A., who but for sickness, or some other sufficient cause, might have obtained an Honour, have their degree given them without examination, and thus avoid having their names inserted in the lists. This is called *Gulphing*.

a First-Class Man of the first college in the University, tamely submit to the decision, founded upon an Opponency or two, which seldom call forth a man's best exertions, and which tumbled him headlong into *the Third Class* for the Senate-House? My reading had all along been of the very highest order, and in such subjects as the First and Second Classes only are examined in. Under what disadvantages, then, must I have laboured, when instead of combating the *difficulties* of Newton or Atwood, my situation with the Third and Fourth Classes would bring me down to Euclid, Trigonometry, or possibly the Second Part of Algebra. I felt well assured that I necessarily must hence fall far short of my proper place in the Tripos, and not choosing *to be any body*, I sought the other alternative—*to be nobody*. I, therefore, "Gulphed it."

During the last six weeks of the preparation for the Senate House, the students are termed Questionists. All of us bearing that appellation, assemble in the Combination-room at seven in the morning of the first Monday after Plough Monday, when, after an excellent breakfast, we all march away for the Senate House, headed by the Father, and usually accompanied by the Tutors, so as

there to arrive a little before eight. My Tutor all the way dissuaded me from the course I intended to pursue—but in vain. Mr. P. seemed equally anxious for me to do my best under the circumstances, and it was even intimated that so soon as I had outstripped the Third Class I should ascend to the Second, and so on. But then I knew full well that half the day, if not half the Examination, must pass before I could thus find my level. I therefore remained unshaken in my resolution.

But now all the Classes being arranged, two and two together, at the same table—First and Second together, the Third and Fourth, and so on—the Third and Fourth Classes were examined in Book-work, the Senior Moderator, Mr. Gwatkin, from a book in his hand, continually giving out the enunciation of some proposition in Geometry, Algebra, and the other more elementary subjects. For amusement, as well as to keep myself warm, the weather being severe, I wrote out a few propositions, and putting them into my pocket instead of into the hands of the Moderator, at the conclusion of the hour, marched off to my rooms.

During this same hour, the Fifth and Sixth Classes had been examined in Book-work by the

Junior Moderator, who also employed the First and Second Classes over the following Problem Paper:

Monday Morning.

MR. PEACOCK.

First and second classes.

1. What number of degrees, minutes, and seconds, are contained in an arc equal to radius?

2. If from a point without a parallelogram, lines be drawn to the extremities of two adjacent sides, and of the diagonal which they include; of the triangles thus formed, that, whose base is the diagonal, is equal to the sum of the other two.

3. If Mx^{n-s} be the first negative term of the equation

$$x^n + px^{n-1} + \ldots\ldots - Mx^{n-m} - \ldots\ldots = 0.$$

and if P be the greatest negative coefficient, then $1 + \sqrt[m]{P}$ is greater than the greatest root of the equation.

4. If the inverse ratio of any two consecutive coefficients of the series

$$a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + \&c.$$

be finite, it is always possible to assume x so small that any one term of the series may exceed the sum of all those which follow it.

5. In the direct collision of bodies, the velocity of the centre of gravity is the same before and after impact.

6. The bulb of a thermometer is successively plunged into boiling water and melting ice, and the mercury in the tube falls a inches: given the diameter of the tube, and the diminution of bulk due to one degree of temperature, to find the capacity of the bulb.

7. If rays nearly parallel, are incident upon a concave spherical reflector, whose radius is r, and if d and d' be the distances of the foci of incident and reflected rays, then

$$\frac{1}{d}+\frac{1}{d'}=\frac{2}{r}.$$

8. Explain what is meant by the line of *collimation*; and shew by what means any error arising from it, may be compensated in the circular transit instrument with an azimuth motion.

9. Explain the method of finding the longitude, by observing the increase of the moon's right ascension, in the interval of her transit over two meridians.

10. Two lines AP and BP in the same vertical plane, pass through two points A and B situated in the same horizontal line: find the locus of the point P, so that the time of a body's descending down AP and ascending up BP with the velocity acquired, may be constantly the same.

11. Integrate the differential equation

$$e^x dx - \frac{y dy}{e^x} = dy - y dx.$$

12. All epicycloids, the radii of whose generating circles bear an assignable numerical ratio to the radii of their bases, are expressible by finite algebraical equations.

13. The cycloid is the curve of quickest descent, between two points which are not in the same vertical line; demonstrate this by the Calculus of Variations.

From half past nine till eleven, the third and fourth classes were again examined in Book-work by Mr. Peacock, who, seeing me as busy as the rest in answering the questions as he proposed them, behaved in the politest manner possible, as if desirous of affording me every proper and

just facility of getting into the higher classes. The moment I had finished a proposition, another was before me, and in this manner I proceeded until St. Mary's chimed eleven, when Peacock going the round to collect each man's papers, found me off with mine in my pocket. I had retired with them to my friend Valpy's to lunch, where the fire being dull and the weather wintry, I made fuel of them.

During this hour and a half, the first and second classes were also examined in Book-work by Mr. Gwatkin.

At one, again we assembled, and the third and fourth classes were examined one hour in Book-work, viz. from one to two. With regard to myself, Mr. P. having noticed my doings at the last meeting, now waxed exceeding wroth, and coming up to me said, "as you seem determined, Mr. —— not to seek honour at this examination, I have to tell you, Sir, that you must avoid disgrace by fagging for your *degree*. You must go down to the eighth class, Sir, and let me tell you if when there, you continue to do *nothing*, your degree will not be given to you." Whereupon escorting me the whole length of the Senate-house, he left me in the good company of the embryo

Οἱ Πόλλοι and Apostles. These poor fellows were scribbling away all the propositions of Euclid, as if life or death were to be the issue. I seated myself close to a clever Hebrew scholar, who has since migrated to Calcutta as a professor of Oriental Languages—a man of shrewd talent in such matters, but not quite so quick at the mathematics. "How it was I know not, but so it was,"—the moment I went down amongst them, the lengthened visages of these gentlemen began visibly to shorten. Guessing I had nothing to do for myself, and that I might just as well be assisting them, as shiveringly to sit warming my hands in my inexpressibles, no sooner had the examiner delivered the enunciation of the proposition or problem, and turned his back upon the table, than I was accosted in a most piteous tone with, "pray, Sir, do be so kind as to tell me what line to draw next in this figure. Thank you, Sir. Indeed, I am infinitely obliged to you." Then again in a minute or two, "I am ashamed to trouble you, but would you just tell me that again, Sir. Thank you, Sir." Next, a man from the opposite side of the table, having for the last ten minutes been leaning his head upon his hand, excogitating most intensely, exclaimed, "I shall be plucked to a certainty, and if so, I

may as well hang myself, my father having again and again threatened to disinherit me if I am plucked—do help me over this difficulty, Sir." Without giving any more of the lamentations poured forth ever and anon by these hapless and helpless wights, let it be sufficient to add, that finding myself in such incessant request amongst them, and not being quite sure that at length their importunities might not reach the ears of the examiners, and thus get me into trouble, I set to, apparently on my own account. Every deduction from Euclid, every little thing in Algebra or Mechanics, not immediately Book-work, I did, to the utter astonishment of all, whose optics could reach as far, who, taking advantage of their proximity, and my simplicity, drew thereof duplicates, triplicates, &c. with the rapidity, although not the accuracy of a copying-machine. The Hebraist above alluded to, being my right-hand man, ogled my performances with better success than the rest, inasmuch, as having during the whole of the examination maintained his position, he ultimately, became Captain of the Poll, a distinction of which he was subsequently not a little consequential.

But I am forgetting my old-friends of the third and fourth classes. Having finished their Book-

work, from two to three they were set down by Gwatkin to this paper of problems:

Monday Afternoon.

Mr. GWATKIN.

Third and fourth Classes.

1. Extract the square root of

$$\frac{a^2c}{b} - cf + 2ac\sqrt{-\frac{f}{b}}$$

2. Solve the equation

$$\frac{\sqrt{a + b x^n} - \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b x^n}} = c,$$

and find x and y from the following

$$\left.\begin{aligned} x^4 - x^2 + y^4 - y^2 &= 84 \\ x^2 + x^2y^2 + y^2 &= 49 \end{aligned}\right\}$$

3. Produce a given straight line, so that the rectangle under the given line, and the whole line produced may equal the square of the part produced.

4. Find by the method of continued fractions a series of fractions converging to $\sqrt{3}$.

5. Prove that the third term of the equation

$x^3-px^2+qx-r=3$, cannot be taken away, if p^2 be less than $3q$.

6. P and Q sustain each other on two inclined planes, which have a common altitude by means of a string parallel to the planes. Shew from geometrical as well as mechanical considerations that if they be put in motion, their centre of gravity describes a right line parallel to the horizon.

7. Bisect the arc of a semicycloid; and if a body oscillate through it, compare the times of describing the first and last half.

8. A right cone whose axis is vertical is just immersed in a fluid, first with its base, then with its vertex downward. Compare the pressure on its whole surface in each case.

9. An object being placed between two plane reflectors inclined at the angle 22°. 30′, find the number of images, and shew that two of them coincide.

10. The whole disk of the moon is faintly visible when she is near conjunction, and also when suffering a total eclipse. Explain these phenomena.

11. Find the fluxion of arc whose tang. $= \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}$, and shew that $\int dx\,(1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

(taken between the lim ts of $x = 0$ and $x. = 1$)$=$
$\frac{1 . 3 . 5 \ldots\ldots (2n-1)}{2 . 4 . 6 \ldots 2n} . \frac{\pi}{2}$.

12. Find the area of the curve traced out by the intersection of the sine of an arc, and the secant of half the arc, while the arc increases from 0 to a quadrant.

13. Shew that the number of primes is infinite.

14. Find the polar equation to the ellipse, the centre being considered the pole.

15. Supposing the density of the air to vary as the compressing force and gravity inversely as (dist.)^2 from the earth's centre; find the density at any altitude, and shew from the result that the first of the above hypotheses is inadmissible.

The first and second classes had been examined in Book-work by Peacock during the whole of the two hours. And to the fifth and sixth classes the following paper had been given :

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MR. PEACOCK.

Fifth and sixth Classes.

1. WHAT is the purchase money of £156 15*s.* 1*d.* 3 per cent. annuities, at 74$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent?

2. Give the reason why quadratic equations admit of two solutions.

3. Investigate an expression for the number of combinations of n things, taken m and m together.

4. Explain in what case and for what reason, *Cardan*'s formula for the solution of a cubic equation, does not enable us to determine the roots.

5. Sum the series

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}(1+\sqrt{2})} + \frac{1}{(1+\sqrt{2})(2+\sqrt{2})} + \frac{1}{(2+\sqrt{2})(3+\sqrt{2})} + \&c, \textit{ in infinitum.}$$

6. Prove that if $2\cos. A = x + \frac{1}{x}$, then $2\cos. mA = x^m + \frac{1}{x^m}$.

7. Explain the method of determining the height of an inaccessible object; give the formulæ of so-

lution of the triangles, and adapt them to logarithmic computation.

8. The lines drawn from the angles of a triangle, to the bisections of the opposite sides, all meet in one point.

9. A body descends 400 ft. down a plane inclined at an angle of 30°; Calculate the actual time of descent to 3 places of decimals.

10. If W be the weight sustained by the wheels of a carriage, what is the force necessary to keep it at rest, upon a road inclined at a given angle to the horizon, the line of draught being parallel to the road?

11. Explain fully the construction and principle of the common pump.

12. The periodic times of the planetary bodies are independent of the eccentricities of their orbits.

13. Explain the phases of Venus.

14. What is the cause of twilight? Within what limits of polar distance, is there at least one day of the year, when it will continue all night?

15. When parallel rays are incident nearly perpendicularly upon a spherical refracting surface, find the geometrical focus of refracted rays.

16. Investigate the rule for finding the *maxima* and *minima* values of a function of one variable,

and shew in what manner they are distinguished from each other.

17. Find an expression for the radius of curvature of the ellipse.

18. Find the centre of gravity of the arc of a cycloid.

19. In the collision of perfectly elastic bodies the relative velocity is the same before and after impact.

20. Given the weight of a body in water and in air, to find its true weight.

21. Compare the forces by which the Moon is attracted by the Earth and Sun.

At three we disperse for dinner, and the fifth and sixth classes are again obliged to be present at half past three, and kept hard at it, till five.

In the evening, at six o'clock, all the six classes of candidates for honours, took tea with the senior Moderator in the Combination-room at St. John's, and immediately afterwards, till nine or ten, were presented with this set of problems :

Monday Evening.

Mr. GWATKIN.

1. Extract the square root of $14+8\sqrt{3}$.

2. Given the first and last terms, and the sum of an arithmetic series, find the common difference.

3. If three straight lines not in the same plane are equal and parallel, shew that the triangles formed by joining their adjacent extremities are equal and their planes parallel.

4. Shew that the convex surface of a spherical segment is equal to the area of a circle whose radius is the distance from the pole to the circumference of its base.

5. The bodies A, B, C are acted on in parallel directions by the accelerating forces a, b, c. Find the point on which, if connected, they would balance.

6. Define a mean solar year, an apparent solar year, an anomalistic year, and a sidereal year. Explain whence arises the difference between the two first, and write down the three last in order of their length.

7. With a single die, find the chance of throwing the six faces in six trials.

8. Given the base of a triangle, and the exterior angle always equal to three times the interior and

opposite angle at the base, required the area of the curve which is the locus of the vertex.

9. Find the principal focus of a concavo-convex lens of inconsiderable thickness.

10. If a hemispheroid and a paraboloid have the same base and altitude, shew that their solid contents are as 4 : 3.

11. A paraboloid of given dimensions and specific gravity, floats with its axis vertical on a fluid whose specific gravity is known. How far may the axis be increased before it tends to fall from its vertical position.

12. If the difference of two numbers be invariable, shew that as those numbers increase, the difference of their logarithms diminishes.

13. Integrate the quantities,

$$\frac{dx}{(bx+cx^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}},\ \cos.^2 x.\, e^x\, dx,\ \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a+x}-\sqrt{a^2+x^2}};$$

and shew that $\int \frac{dx}{a+b\cos.x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-b^2}}$ arc cos. $\frac{b+a.\cos.x}{a+b.\cos.x}$, a being greater than b.

14. Two planes equal in length are inclined at 45° and 30° to the horizon. A body is projected downward from the top of the first, and another

upward from the bottom of the second, each with the velocity acquired down a vertical line equal in length to either plane. Compare the times of describing each plane, and the velocities at the end of the motion.

15. Shew that Newton's trochoid in the sixth section has a point of contrary flexure, and find its position.

16. Find the length of the meridian for any latitude in Mercator's chart, the oblate figure of the earth being considered.

17. Prove that, in the orbit described round the sun by the centre of gravity of the earth and moon, the elliptical form and the equable description of areas are much more nearly preserved than in that which the earth itself describes.

18. Newton, Sect. 9. Prop. 44. Find the ultimate intersection of Cp the radius-vector of the moveable orbit and of the line mn which measures the differential force.

19. Integrate the equations,

$$\sqrt{x}\,.\,dy = \sqrt{y}\,.\,dx + \sqrt{y}\,.dy;$$

$$x\frac{dz}{dx} + y\frac{dz}{dy} = n\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}.$$

20. Define the circle of curvature, and *thence*

deduce the expressions for its radius and co-ordinates of the centre. Determine whether the circle of curvature cuts the curve at the point of contact or merely touches it; and apply your result to the case of the ellipse at any point and at the extremities of the semi-axes.

21. The earth being supposed spherical, and all its matter collected in the surface, in which a circular aperture of given radius is made, and from whose middle point, a body being let fall descends to the centre of the earth, find the velocity acquired at any point of the descent.

22. Explain what is meant by the particular solution of a differential equation, and how it arises. Give the method of deducing it, first from the complete integral and next from the differential equation; and shew that the results thus obtained coincide.

23. Point out the method of determining the max. and min. values of an expression containing two variables; and give the criterion which decides whether the value thus obtained is a maximum, a minimum, or neither.

24. Shew that the planes of the circles which measure the greatest and least curvature of a surface at any point, are at right angles to each other;

and having given the radii of these, determine the radius of curvature in a plane which is inclined at any angle to the former.

This day and its fatigues being over, some go to rest, others sit up all night cramming, but all meet as usual, at eight in the morning, in the Senate-house.

From eight to nine the fifth and sixth classes were examined in Book-work; as also the third and fourth. To the first and second classes, Mr Gwatkin gave this paper:

Tuesday Morning.

Mr. GWATKIN.

First and second classes.

1. Find the price of a marble slab 5ft. 7 in. long, and 3ft. 5in. wide, at 6*s*. per square foot.

2. Construct a tetrahedron upon a given straight line, and find the radius of the sphere described about it.

3. A fraction in its lowest terms whose deno-

minator is prime to 10, produces a circulating decimal. Required proof.

4. Find the right line of quickest descent from a right line to a point, the latter line and point being given in position, but not in the same vertical plane.

5. Shew how the focus of a given parabola may be found.

6. Find the weight and magnitude of a solid by weighing it in two fluids whose specific gravities are known.

7. A small rectilineal object is placed before a spherical reflector at a given distance from it, and inclined at a given angle to the axis. Required the position and inclination of the image.

8. Given the base of a triangle and ratio of the angles at the base, draw an asymptote to the curve traced out by the vertex.

9. Integrate the following expressions

$\frac{\sqrt[3]{1-x^3}}{x^5}dx$, $\frac{dx}{\sqrt{A+Bx+Cx^2}}$; and solve the equation $x^2\,d^2y = a\,y\,dx^2$.

10. Force $\propto \frac{1}{(dist.)^2}$; shew, that if a particle of matter be attracted to a straight line, the direction

in which it begins to move is determined by bisecting the angle formed by the lines which join the particle and the extremities of the attracting line.

11. In the expansion of $(1+x+x^2)^n$ write down the co-efficient of x^n.

12. Find the centre of gyration of a cube revolving round an axis which passes through its centre of gravity.

13. Sum the series tan. $A+\frac{1}{2}$. tan. $\frac{1}{2}A+\frac{1}{4}\times$ tan. $\frac{1}{4}A+$&c. ad infin.

14. Show how a plane may be drawn touching the surface of any solid; and draw a plane touching in a given point the surface of an ellipsoid, whose equation is $\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2+\left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^2+\left(\frac{z}{c}\right)^2=1$; x, y, z, being the co-ordinates, and a, b, c, the semi-axes.

Tuesday Afternoon.

Mr. GWATKIN.

Fifth and Sixth Classes.

1. Extract the square root of $x^4 - 2x^3 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{16}$

2. Solve the equation,

$$\frac{a}{x} + \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{x} = \frac{x}{b}$$

and find the values of x and y in the following equations: $x^m y^n = a$, $x^s y^t = b$.

3. Draw through a given point a straight line, making a given angle with a given straight line.

4. A straight line can cut a circle in only two points. Required proof.

5. Trace the changes of algebraic sign, in the sine of an arc, the tangent and secant; and explain why sec. A, and sec. (180° + A) which coincide, should be one positive and the other negative.

6. In the direct impact of a row of perfectly elastic bodies A, B, C, &c. decreasing in magni-

tude, show that the momentum communicated to each is less than that communicated to the preceding body. When is the impact of two bodies said to be direct?

7. Show that the time in which a heavy body descends down the straight line drawn from any point in the surface of a sphere to the lowest point. = the time of descent down the vertical axis of the sphere.

8. A straight line is immersed vertically in a fluid. Divide it into three portions that shall be equally pressed.

9. A straight line passes through the principal focus of a spherical reflector at right angles to the axis. Determine the conic section that forms the image. Where must the straight line be placed that its image may be a circle?

10. Given an ellipse, show how its centre may be found.

11. $y^3 = ax^2 + x^3$. Trace out the curve. Draw an asymptote to it, and find the magnitude and position of the greatest ordinate.

12. Find the fluxion of the log. of $\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$ and of an arc whose sine $= 2x\sqrt{1-x^2}$.

13. Integrate the following expressions.

$$\frac{x^4\,dx}{x^2+a^2}, \quad \frac{x^4\,dx}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}, \text{ and } \frac{dx}{(x-a)^2.(x-b)}$$

14. Describe the transit instrument, and adjust it to the plane of the meridian.

15. Find the centre of gravity of a spherical sector.

16. Two bodies fall to a centre of force from the same distance, one acted on by a force varying as the distance, and the other by a force $\propto \frac{1}{(\text{dist.})^2}$ The forces at first being supposed equal, compare the times of descent.

17. Given the velocity, distance, and direction of projection, when the force varies as the distance, show that the body describes an ellipse; and find the magnitude and position of its semi-axes.

From one to three also, the third and fourth classes were engaged, the first hour in book-work, and the second upon this problem paper, viz.

Tuesday Afternoon.

Mr. PEACOCK.

Third and Fourth Classes.

1. If the roots of the equation

$$x^3 - px + q = 0$$

be real, and if we assume $\cos.\ \theta = \frac{-q}{2}\sqrt{\frac{27}{p^3}}$, then one of the roots $= 2\cos.\ \frac{\theta}{3}.\ \sqrt{\frac{p}{3}}$.

2. Determine the conjugate diameters of an ellipse, which make the least angle with each other.

3. The radius of curvature is a tangent to the evolute.

4. Investigate a general expression for the co-ordinates of the centre of gravity of the area of a curve, included between a given ordinate and abscissa.

5. Given the quantities and directions of three forces acting upon a material point in different planes, to determine the quantity and direction of the resultant or compound force.

6. In the interior rainbow, the tangent of the

angle of incidence is twice that of the angle of refraction.

7. A sphere of less specific gravity than water, ascends from the depth a; what is its velocity at the moment it reaches the surface?

8. Explain the method of determining the heliocentric latitude and longitude of a planet.

9. Enumerate the principal phænomena of Saturn's ring.

10. Find the centre of oscillation of a cylinder of given length and diameter, suspended by its extremity.

11. Prove, that $\tan nA =$

$$\frac{n \tan A - \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{1\cdot 2\cdot 3}(\tan A)^3 + \&c.}{1 - \frac{n(n-1)}{1\cdot 2}(\tan A)^2 + \&c.}$$

12. Find the whole area of the curve whose quation is $a^2y^2 - a^2x^2 + x^4 = 0$.

13. Find the locus of the points, in the plane of the Moon's orbit, where a body will be equally attracted by the Earth and Moon.

From half-past three to five the Fifth and Sixth were busy in book-work.

At six, as on the day preceding, again all the six Classes take tea together, and then proceed to work Problems. The scene of action is now laid in the Combination-room at Trinity, Mr. Peacock giving them plenty of good Bitch, and more than they could easily digest, in the Paper below.

Tuesday Evening.

Mr. PEACOCK.

1. If two spherical triangles have two sides of one triangle equal to two sides of the other, each to each, and the included angles equal, the tri angles are equal in every respect.

2. The modulus of tabular logarithms or

$$M = \cdot 4342944819\ ;$$

show in what manner this number is determined.

3. It is always possible to find those roots of numerical equations, which are whole numbers or rational fractions, without the aid of formulæ of approximation.

4. Explain the method of determining the posi-

tion of the nodes of the Moon's orbit: What is the physical cause of their retrograde motion?

5. The friction of a body being supposed independent of velocity, to find an expression for the time of a body's descent down a given inclined plane, the friction being equal to $\frac{1}{n}$th part of the pressure.

6. A cubical iceberg is 100 feet above the level of the sea, its sides being vertical: given the specific gravity of sea water = 1·0263, and of ice = ·9214, at the temperature of 32°, to find its dimensions. Is this position one of stable equilibrium?

7. Prove that the centres of oscillation and suspension are reciprocal. Of what use is this property, in the determination of the length of a pendulum which vibrates seconds in any given latitude?

8. Explain the method of determining the ratio of the sines of incidence and refraction both in liquid and solid bodies.

9. Given the latitudes and longitudes of two places, where the inclination of the magnetic needle is nothing, to find the point of the terrestrial equator, which is cut by the magnetic equator, supposing it a great circle of the earth.

10. Of all equal quadrilateral figures, the square has the least perimeter.

11. Integrate

(1) $\frac{dx}{x\sqrt{(bx^2-a)}}$ and $\frac{d\theta}{(\sin\theta)^4\cos\theta}$.

(2) $\frac{dx}{\sqrt{(a^4-x^4)}}$ from $x=0$, to $=a$.

(3) $\frac{\left(1+\frac{dy^2}{dx^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}}=\frac{a^2}{2x}$.

(4) $\frac{dx}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)}}+\frac{dy}{\sqrt{(1-y^2)}}=0$.

(5) $xy-\frac{d^2z}{dxdy}=0$.

12. Find the equation of the curve which is the locus of the extremities of the perpendiculars from the centre upon the tangents of the equilateral hyperbola, and determine the position of its tangents at the points where it cuts the axis.

13. Given

log. 510 = 2·70757018
log. 511 = 2·70842090
log. 513 = 2·71011737
log. 514 = 2·71096312

to find the logarithm of 512, by the method of interpolations.

14. Explain the principle and construction of the Achromatic Telescope.

15. What is the least velocity with which a body must be projected from the Moon, in the direction of a line joining the centres of the Earth and Moon, so that it may reach the Earth?

16. If the bulb of a thermometer be a sphere, whose diameter is 1 inch, and if the diameter of the tube be $\frac{1}{10}$th of an inch, what is the pressure upon the interior of the bulb, when the mercury stands at the altitude of 10 inches above it, exclusive of that portion of the pressure which sustains the mercury in the tube?

17. If $nt = u + e \sin u$, where u is the eccentric and nt the mean anomaly, apply *Lagrange*'s Theorem to the development of $a\ (1 - e \cos u)$, in terms of cosines of nt and its multiples.

18. Prove, that in going from the equator to the pole, the increment of gravity varies very nearly as the square of the sine of the latitude. In what manner does this variation affect, 1st. the length of a pendulum vibrating seconds, and 2ndly. the altitude of the barometrical column?

19. Prove that there can be no more than five

regular solids; and find the angles which their terminating planes make with each other.

20. Given the weight of the key-stone of a circular arch, in a state of perfect equilibration, and the angles formed by each of its faces with a vertical line; to find the horizontal pressure upon the abutments.

21. Prove, that

$$\tan^{-1}\frac{x}{y} = \tan^{-1}\frac{ex-y}{ey+x} + \tan^{-1}\frac{e_1-e}{ee_1+1} +$$

$$\tan^{-1}\frac{e_2-e_1}{e_1e_2+1} + \ldots\ldots + \tan^{-1}\frac{e_n-e_{n-1}}{e_{n-1}e_n+1} + \tan^{-1}\frac{1}{e_n}.$$

where $\tan^{-1}\frac{x}{y}$ represents an arc whose tangent is $\frac{x}{y}$, and where $e, e_1, e_2, \ldots e_n$ are any numbers whatever.

22. A spherical shell, with a small orifice at its lowest point, is filled with air of the density of the atmosphere, and immersed in water to a depth a: With what velocity will the water rush into the shell, and what portion of the sphere will it occupy, when the motion ceases?

23. Develope $\frac{x}{e^x-1}$ in a series involving ascending powers of x. Of what use are the coefficients of this series in expressing the law of the coefficients of the series for $\tan\theta$ in terms of θ?

24. Enumerate, as Newton has done, the principal proofs of the truth of the theory of universal gravitation.

On the Wednesday a different arrangement of the Classes takes place. From eight to nine Mr. Gwatkin examined the Sixth Class—Mr. Peacock, the First. From half-past nine to eleven the Fourth and Fifth were examined together by Mr. G.—the Second and Third by Mr. P. From one to three Mr. G. attended to the First—Mr. P. to the Sixth Class. From half-past three to five, Mr. G. was engaged with the Second and Third—Mr. P. with the Fourth and Fifth, and with these labours terminated the third day.

The hours of attendance are the same on the Thursday as on the former three days, but the examinations are confined to Logic, Moral Philosophy, the Evidences of Christianity, &c.

The fatigue of the Examiners and their assistants, from the first, has been extreme, superintending by day the actual examination of the several Classes, and sitting up all night to inspect and appreciate the huge piles of scribbling paper. According to the sum total of each man's marks,

is now made out a fresh arrangement of the Classes called the Brackets. These, in which each is placed according to merit, at eight o'clock on Friday morning, are hung upon the pillars in the Senate-house. To see these Brackets, by which the fate of the principal men begins to be pretty evident, there is always, at this juncture, a great rush into the Senate-house from the whole junior part of the University.

The Examination now re-commences, according to Brackets, and after a mortal struggle with some of them, finally closes at five o'clock. The Moderators retire, taking with them the papers of the combatants, and by ten or twelve that very night, give out the name of the Senior Wrangler. Should the Senior and Second Wrangler be nearly on a par, this decision, even at midnight, occasions no small stir in the University. If Trinity, for instance, anticipate the satisfaction of that honour falling to one of its own members, you see parading the Great Court, a number of Gownsmen, all eager to catch the first intelligence of it, either from within walls, if the Moderators happen to decide at Trinity, or, in the other case, from the porter at the gate, who has heard it from some one without.

This year, however, there was no such bustle, King, of Queen's, being Bracketed off by himself on the Friday morning, and far beyond all competition. When there is a great distance between one man and all the rest, between his Bracket and the next, a number of lines proportioned to that interval are inserted between them. Thus, in the present case, between King's and the next Bracket, unless my memory fails me, there were three such lines, intimating that he was beyond all the others by three Brackets—so that King was even then a dead Senior Wrangler. The rest of the Brackets, however, went on with the Examination, and at certain periods, that is, at nine, eleven, three, and five, were again Bracketed according to merit. On each fresh arrangement of the Brackets being thus effected, the first man of each of them is at liberty to "challenge" the Bracket immediately above his own, and may thus, even on the fourth day of the Examination, greatly retrieve himself. In the year 1778, as I am told by a "Captain of the Poll" of the year 1783, the present learned and venerable Farish did really make his way through many of these Brackets up to the Senior Wranglership.

At Cambridge, this Senior Wranglership, what-

ever the rest of the world may think of it, is a thing of mighty consequence. "To be or not to be" at the head of the youth of Great Britain for any given year "is the question," and a momentous question, I should think, it somewhat is. Thus, you see, every individual year, the most desperate struggles in the contest, not only for this "single Diadem," as the modern Solomon calls it, but even for the second and third place in the Tripos. In a certain year the Johnians flattered themselves they were about to carry off both the Senior and Second Wranglerships; but the Trinitymen rousing themselves into exertion, came in Second, and only lost the Senior Wranglership by a nose. This decision being announced at midnight, the Second Wrangler was chaired all round the college in the most uproarious triumph, the whole college, not even excepting the Bishop himself, taking a lively interest in the rejoicings. With regard to the Senior Wrangler himself, on the election being proclaimed, away fly his friends to his rooms, accompanied by all his dependents, in the shape of gyp, bed-maker, shoeblack, &c. &c., helter-skelter, all striving to be foremost in congratulations. Gownsmen and servants know no distinctions on the happy occasion,

but in the tumult of their joy, together get gloriously, royally, drunk.

Tipsy as may have been the Senior Wrangler, (and there have been very few sober Senior Wranglers on the first day of creation, I wot), wet napkins, by way of a night-cap, or some other restoratives, must befit the gentleman again to appear in the Senate-house. At eight on the Saturday morning the entire lists of Wranglers, Senior Optimes, and Junior Optimes, as likewise of the Οἱ Πόλλοι, are hung upon the pillars, and a scene ensues which baffles all description. The moment the doors fly open, in rush, towards the Tripos, hundreds of Gownsmen and Townsmen of all ranks and conditions, to read the fate of themselves, their friends, or their masters. An hour or two having elapsed during this inspection, and questions, "Who's Second Wrangler? Third?" and so on, "Who's Wooden Spoon?" "Who's Captain of the Poll?" having been asked a thousand times, the tumult begins to subside, and groups upon groups, in all directions, parading the Senate-house, are now to be seen shaking hands in mutual congratulations.

With regard to myself, I entered the Senate-house this morning as full of fearful forebodings as

any man. I had been given to understand that the Tutors of my college had fixed upon me, on account of my obstinacy during the Examination, as a person entitled to the Spoon. From Mr. Peacock's exasperation, I had also some fears lest I should be plucked; but on reaching the Tripos, I discovered, to my great and unspeakable satisfaction, that my name was no where to be found—that I was Gulphed. From the *Senior Wrangler* down to the *Wooden Spoon*, both of whom I knew intimately, I had here and there a friend on the Tripos, for whom I felt more or less interest. I sincerely rejoiced to find the "Single Diadem" crowning the King of Queen's, and as sincerely did I lament the decision which awarded to another friend the Spoon. This worthy little fellow, for sheer amusement and love of the Mathematics, had dabbled in them an hour a day, or thereabouts, but little dreamt of being thus fixed. After producing a modicum of his acquisitions, he bethought himself he had gone too far, and then beginning to vacillate, finally settled into the Spoon.

The Captain of the Poll, a Pembroke man, as I have already intimated, frankly and freely confessed to all around him, the use he had made of my

scribblings, whilst I was condemned by the Junior Moderator to the drudgery of the Eighth Class.

Many were the disappointments and miscalculations of this year, but by far the most conspicuous were those of a Sydney man and a Jesuit. Both these men had been spoken of as Senior Wrangler, and yet both fell down to Senior Optimes. The latter had been a great orator at the Union before I put it down, and no wonderment, therefore; seeing that speechifying runs in the blood of the family, the gentleman being very nearly akin to that great mouth-piece of the seditious and disorderly "*John Bull's aversion.*" This gentleman, and a very gentlemanlike clever fellow he was, was one of the many victims of that debating society.

At ten o'clock on the Saturday, one of the Esquire Bedells* calls up the Houses, and the Senior Moderator makes a Latin speech, the Vice-Chancellor, arrayed in his crimson ermined gown

* The Bedells are three in number, and have various duties; one of which is, to precede the Vice-Chancellor on all public occasions, bearing in processions each a silver mace: another to call the Houses, that is, to assemble the White-hoods, and Black-hoods (somewhat like the Lords and Commons), who compose the Senate or Government of the University.

and other state dresses, all the time being seated with his cap on in the chair of office. The Junior Proctor then delivers to the Vice-Chancellor the list of Honours, subscribed thus:

Examinati et approbati a nobis.

The Caput is then called for passing the supplicats of the Questionists. On every Supplicat is written the name of the college, and the signature of the Prælector, or Head Lecturer, of the college is subjoined. A certificate is also given to the Caput, signed and sealed by the master of the college, stating that each Questionist has *kept* his full number of Terms. The Registrary of the University next shews to the Caput that every candidate has subscribed that he is *bona fide* a member of the Church of England. The Vice-Chancellor reads the supplicats to the Caput, and on those that are admitted writes, "*Ad*". A Bedell carries supplicats into the non-regent house, to be read by the Scrutators, and if all are approved, the Senior Scrutator says, "*Omnes placent.*" If not he says, A. B. &c. "*non placent,*" "*reliqui placent.*"

During these proceedings, the Questionists have been sent up into the gallery, which throughout

the day is crowded with ladies and others desirous of viewing the interesting spectacle that now commences. The Questionists being admitted into the arena of the Senate-house, the work of "hoodling" begins, each man's bedmaker standing ready at a moment's notice to put over his Undergraduate gown, a white furred hood. The proper signal for this ceremony being given, it is performed in a twinkling all over the Senate-house; and the School-keeper gives to each man thus rendered distinguishable, a printed copy of the oath he is to take at his admission.

The Vice Chancellor now again takes the chair, and a Bedell having cautioned the Fathers of the respective colleges to be in readiness to present their sons, he precedes with his silver mace the Father of the Senior Wrangler, the other Fathers with their sons bringing up the rear, the whole length of the Senate-house. Having reached the Vice-Chancellor, the father taking the Senior Wrangler by the hand, presents him in these words:

Dignissime domine, Pro-Cancellarie et tota Universitas, præsento vobis hunc juvenem, quem scio, tam moribus quam doctrina, esse idoneum ad respondendum quæstioni, idque tibi fide meâ præsto totique Academiæ.

The moment the Senior Wrangler reaches the Vice-Chancellor, there succeeds an involuntary burst of applause from every part of the gallery, the fair ladies themselves, even, exhibiting a lively interest in the honours thus publicly conferred upon Science—the Senior Wrangler taking precedence even of the very nobility.

King's outward appearance on this proud day was as little indicative of the treasures within, as is the exterior coating of the diamond. His gown was a mere apology for one, being too much in shreds and tatters even for the rag-shop; and his cap, which had once been a true mathematical square, had now merged into the most irregular polygon a geometer ever coped withal. But the ladies would have clapped their hands and waved their kerchiefs just the same, even though his academicals had been in a still more degenerate condition.

The Father of King's College next presents his sons in the same manner. The Fellow-Commoners, alias empty-bottles (not so called because they've let out any thing during the examination), are then presented; and after them the Questionists of Trinity—then those of St. John's, and lastly, those of the other colleges according to the

Seniority of the Fathers. As they are presented, four or five together, the Bedells direct them to the south side of the Senate-house. When the presentation is over, the Senior Wrangler takes the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and the Senior Proctor, with his colleague standing by his side, reads to him this printed oath

Jurabis quod nihil ex iis omnibus, sciens, volens, præterinisisti, quæ per leges aut probatas consuetudines hujus Academiæ ad hunc gradum, quem ambis adipiscendum, aut peragenda, aut persolvenda, requiruntur, nisi quatenus per gratiam ab Academiâ concessam tecum dispensatum fuerit. Jurabis, etiam, quod Cancellario, et Pro-Cancellario nostro comiter obtemperabis, et quod statuta nostra, ordinationes, et consuetudines approbatas, observabis, Denique jurabis quod compositionem inter Academiam et collegium Regale factam sciens, volens, non violabis.

Ita te Deus juvet, et sancta Dei Evangelia.

This singular oath being sworn by each man, the Senior Wrangler, followed by all the other Questionists and preceded by a Bedell, march round the chair, and as they pass they bow to the Vice-Chancellor and to the proctors who stand on either side of him. The Senior Wrangler then kneeling down the Vice-Chancellor takes his hands

between his own and admits him pronouncing aloud these words:

Authoritate mihi commissa, admitto te ad respondendum quæstioni. In nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti.

The rest are similarly admitted, and afterwards go to the Sophs Schools under the Public Library to answer the Questions which may be asked them by their respective Fathers.

This last ceremony has, now-a-days, become a mere matter of form. You ascend the rostrum opposite the one occupied by the Father, or any other M. A. that fancies the work, who having punned a little upon your name, you descend and go your way home, the whole business of taking the degree of B. A. being now over. The general question is, "Quid est nomen?" to which you reply, "Nescio." But should there be any thing *punable* in the name, advantage is taken of it to create a laugh against you. Mr. *Brass*, for instance, the celebrated private tutor, on being put into the box, was asked, "Quid est æs?" to which he returned, "Nescio nisi finis Examinationis,"—"none such a worser," methinks. On my mounting the rostrum I was assailed with, "Quid est Latus-rectum?" which was too wretched to be re-

plied to, and so far fetched that the mathematicians themselves will hardly therefrom detect my name.

On the evening of this day the new Bachelors forming into parties, have a feast, and both the fortunate and unfortunate, the one set revelling with joy, and the other drowning their sorrows, contrive once more to riot in the nectareous juices of Punch, Audit, and Bacchus.

The Bachelors now for the greater part having done with the University, go off to study for holy orders. The Οἱ Πόλλοι to a man, and a great portion of Junior Optimes, and Senior Optimes are thus disposed of. The residue remain to take pupils and to get Fellowships. All Wranglers of the fourteen small colleges take Fellowships as they become vacant in the order of Seniority. But at St. John's as well as at Trinity even Fellowships require a separate and very severe examination. At Trinity in the three following Septembers a B. A. who is already a "scholar upon the foundation," can each time become a candidate—after which he is superannuated. This examination which has already been described at considerable length is perfectly independent of all others. Should a man be Senior Wrangler it will be as neces-

sary for him to prepare for it as though he were the Wooden Spoon. This is another instance of the wise and enlightened views of Trinity. Thus suppose a man is so indisposed that he cannot attend the Senate-house examination, nor consequently acquire any Honour, he is obliged to be *gulphed*, taking what is termed *an Ægrotat degree.* But, at Trinity there is yet a road to fame and riches left open for him. He despairs not, feeling assured that after three more years of hard study, he may yet secure a Fellowship. Determined by these considerations, I now made up my mind to try my luck to the uttermost, and accordingly to remain a longer period in the University.

I had resolved, however, with a few friends to have a rustication for a month or two. On the Sunday after the Examination half a dozen of us set off in a chaise for Huntingdon, where in one way or another we spent the day, not very righteously, indeed, nor very wickedly, but exceedingly agreeably. We attended church in the evening, and were much amused if not edified by the hortatory effusions of a very "Popular Preacher," who but the year before had gone off from the Senate-house as one of the twelve. This man invited us to supper, but afterwards fearing, as we

supposed, that the popularity he had taken such infinite pains to establish in the good town of Huntingdon, would be blown up at a breath by any little irregularities we might choose to indulge in, he revoked it, and left us the alternative of scandalizing him yet the more by leaving us to parade the streets half the night long to the disrepose of the reverend pastor himself, as well as to that of his flock.

From Huntingdon, having an invitation from an old friend of Clare-Hall, I proceeded to Leicester. Three weeks I spent here as agreeably as I could desire. I found the good hosiers of that large manufactory as hospitable as they are rich. I was introduced to several highly respectable families, and accompanied my friend and his amiable sisters to several evening parties, to whist, quadrilles, &c. on the grandest scale. The people of Leicester appear to vie with each other in the splendor and magnitude of their entertainments. It's a common every-day occurrence with them to invite a a hundred or a hundred and fifty on these occasions. The largest and most magnificent I had the honour to be invited to, was one given by the celebrated Miss Linwood of needle-work notoriety. Although this occupation itself is clearly a con-

temptible one, yet the extraordinary superiority of this lady over all competitors, entitles her to be regarded a real genius. If you tell your tailor that you must have a coat cut and and stitched in the perfection of his art, he informs you that since for that purpose he must call in a *genius* to whom he must pay double wages, your pay must be in the same proportion; and moreover, that as such geniuses are generally sotting at some public-house for a week or two at a sitting, you must be as unsparing of time as of money. Again, if you remonstrate with your printer, complaining of his tardiness in sending you the proof sheets of Greek or Mathematics, his excuse is ready, scil. "I have only one man capable of setting up such work, and he has been drunk these three weeks". In short, in every department of life the genius is equally conspicuous, and wherever it may be found, especially when unobscured by the fumes of dissipation, it has equal right to admiration. A true and *perfect* genius is Miss Linwood. Whatever she undertakes she shines pre-eminently in. On the present occasion, although nearer seventy than sixty, I was informed, she opened the quadrilles with the ease, grace, and agility of a girl of seventeen; and from the silent admiration of all the party, she was evi-

dently considered a very superior dancer. Here I might describe her person, and the treasures of her mansion, which are chiefly drawn from her own mental resources. But not having room for lengthy details and descriptions unconnected with University matters, I must quit the pleasant theme as well as my good friends of Leicester—even "The three Graces," the Misses C—x, who were as accomplished as they were lovely.

From Leicester I departed for the Metropolis, there to meet a college friend, who having travelled much at home as well as abroad, now proposed shewing me Life in London. The theatres being the principal foci, to which converge most of what is curious or rare, nightly almost did we visit one or other of them. I was soon initiated into the mysteries of the saloons, not only at the theatres (which by the way, are not very mysterious now-a days, the indecencies there exhibited being so openly visible that one cannot take a modest lady to the boxes without both seeing and hearing enough to deter her from ever entering the place again), but also of those oyster shops, to which the frequenters of the lobbies, of both sexes, repair, after the theatres have closed, to have what is called a "Finish." Another sort of a "Finish"

is the Cyder Cellar in Maiden Lane. Hither we used from the theatres to go, to have poached eggs, a Welsh rabbit, or some such wind-up.

In this subterraneous concern they shew you the identical arm-chair in which the great Professor Porson used to preside nightly as chairman, keeping "the table in a roar" all night long with the power of his inexhaustible humour. And, over the chimney you see his portrait. Alas! poor Porson, thou wast indeed a *genius*—truly a most uncommon genius—but like too many other superior beings—the Morlands and Chattertons of this world—thou also too cheaply valued life, and "left us, loth to leave thee." All the world knows the untimely fate of this great man. But few have heard the particulars of his life. Hannah More has related some of them, and I have seen somewhere a short biographical sketch of him, but the persons best qualified for the task, are those Fellows of Trinity college who were his contemporaries—or, perhaps, the very best, is Newby the chapel clerk of that College, the identical rum-one who bothered Brougham so the other day about the pictures.

My guide through the modern Rome, on another occasion showed me the club of which Jemmy

Gordon, when in town, was the president. Jemmy was a much greater man here, even, than at Cambridge, being always addressed as Lord Gordon, &c. In short we rambled into every hole and corner of the huge city, seeing sights scarcely to be imagined, much less described. But the upshot of the excursion was a dead robbery, by a man since murdered, and by a suitor for the Staffordshire peerage, of all the money we both possessed, and a consequent disappointment of a trip to Paris. So much for the Lions of London.

Having thus "paid for peeping," we found ourselves rather scantily supplied with the needful, and I began seriously to ruminate as to the probability of "raising the wind" amongst the publishers. But after a few unsuccessful attempts I had almost abandoned so unpromising an expedient when I closed all at once with two houses—with one for a mathematical work of some magnitude on the plan of *half profits*, and with the other for seeing a Latin one correctly through the press. The former, however, bringing no cash *immediately* to one's empty coffers, and the latter, through the culpable negligence of an insolent nobleman's-illegitimate, of a printer, who is silly enough to brag

of his origin, bringing it in scarcely at the rate of two and thirty shillings a-week, I again returned to the University; Mr. Brown, my tutor, having kindly negotiated with me a loan of fifty pounds for that express purpose.

In the month of March, 1820, I again resumed my studies at Trinity. During my long absence, my old rooms had been occupied by an Undergraduate, but now, being a scholar, and a Bachelor of Arts, forsooth, I claimed a more commodious suite of apartments in the first floor of the Bishop's Hostel. Here, with the "wry-nosed beauty" as a bed-maker, and a very subservient gyp, I was once more perfectly at my ease in college, and the more so from my expenses, through the emoluments and privileges of the scholarship, being greatly diminished. For the use of their parents, as well as the incipient students themselves, I give a specimen of every thing, and therefore subjoin my college bill for this one term.

Ds. ———*'s,*

BILL due at Lady-day 1820.

It is ordered by the Statutes, that all Bills due to the Tutor be paid every quarter; and that no person be permitted to be in residence in college, when his bills are one quarter in arrears.

Messrs. CHILD *and* Co. *Temple-Bar, London, are Mr. Brown's Bankers.*

It is requested, that when any sum is paid at the Bank, it may be accurately stated on WHOSE *account it is paid.*

With Mr. J. Brown's Compliments.

	£.	s.	d.
Apothecary			
Barber		9	
Bedmaker		15	
Bookseller		3	3
Brazier			
Cash			
Chandler			
Circulating Library ..			
Coals	2	4	4
Cook	3	3	
Glazier			
Glover			
Hatter and Hosier			
Joiner		12	
Laundress		18	
Lock-smith			
Lodgings			
Milliner			
Painter			
Rent			
Shoe-cleaner		6	
Shoemaker			
Steward	3	16	2
Taxes			
Tailor			
Tuition	1		
	13	6	9
Bill at Mic. 1819	164	18	11
—— *Chris.*	1	5	10
1820 *Jan.* 20 *Cash*.....	50	0	0
	229	11	6
1820 *March* 23, *Cash*..... 150 0 0			
L. D. Liv. and Stip. 1 0 0	151	0	0
Due to J. Brown	78	11	6

In this bill the *Ds.* is a contraction of *Dominus*, a title due to all Bachelors of Arts. It may be here remarked, that Undergraduates have no distinctive appellation beyond Freshman and Soph. Bachelors have *Dominus*, and Masters of Arts are called *Mr.* Many an M.A. is weak enough, at the same moment that he substitutes for the square cap a common hat, to set the painter at work to place over his door the additional *Mr.*

These nice college distinctions, I have taken some pains throughout the work to illustrate, not only as tending to render my picture of the University a more perfect likeness, but also with the view of preventing the public at large, and especially the editors of *certain* Journals, from exposing their want of an University education. Whenever these gentlemen presume to handle University matters, some slip of the kind is sure to lead to the exposure. For instance, in the January of 1823, in giving the lists of the Tripos from the Cambridge Chronicle, a certain paper misinterpreted *Ds.* into *Drs.*, and thus informed the world that at Cambridge in one and the same day were dubbed Doctors *one hundred and sixty-three!* Many other specimens might be adduced (not dissimilar to which is the blunder

Brougham committed whilst cross-examining Newby the other day—although this doughty champion is so cognoscent in University matters), but the subject is curious rather than useful.

It being unusual for Bachelors in the first September after the Senate-house Examination to sit for Fellowships, I now felt little regret that, during my absence from Cambridge, this opportunity had slipt by me. A greater source of disquiet was derivable from the time I had lost in my preparations for the Examination to take place in the September following. But this circumstance did not greatly distress me. In the interim I had not been idle. I had seen a little of the world, a thing which before I was entirely ignorant of. I had read a few pages of the book of human life, and hoped, during the progress I had to make through it, to avail myself of the practical knowledge it so abundantly afforded. There were yet two chances remaining, in one of which success was not exceedingly improbable, provided I should be able, after so long an interruption, to resume my studies with my wonted vigour and assiduity.

Stimulated by these reflections, and the prospect of the honourable independence of a Trinity Fellowship, once more I sat down in company with

the authors, in order to form a more familiar intimacy with them. For Mathematics I stuck close to my old friends, Newton, Monge, Lagrange, and Laplace. In Classical learning I amused myself in turning the Spectator into Latin and back again into the original, and played a similar game with Cicero and some others—by the way, this is a most profitable diversion—and read a goodly quantum of the more difficult Latin and Greek authors—such as Tacitus and Persius, Aristophanes and Pindar.

Besides these studies I had other occupations. Three private pupils, for instance, required an hour each of the day—at least they might have so done but for their own gaieties and laziness. One of them, a man of very superior abilities naturally, was, withal, of so slothful a constitution of body and mind, that he used to doze away one half of his time, and dissipate the other half in enjoyments —intellectual, indeed, such as music, poetry, &c., but quite foreign to the studies of the University. For three or four years this queer fellow was the plague, if not the terror, of the rulers of Emmanuel. To none of the duties of his college would he conform, but despite of *Impositions*, which came thick upon him, would cut Chapel,

Hall, Lectures, and every thing that imposed upon him the least restraint. But for the respect with which they regarded his abilities, he could not possibly have escaped a downright *Expulsion*. This unfortunate sluggishness or obstinacy prevailed, during the time he was my pupil, to the extent of keeping him from me about nineteen times in twenty. Another pupil, also, of considerable talent sought me, but this gentleman was too *handsome* to study hard enough, or I might possibly have made something of him. Calling upon him one morning rather early, to tell him to come for his Lecture at another hour than the usual one, I found his hand hanging out of bed with a glove on; but, finding himself detected, he whipt it under cover "before you could say *Jack Robinson*." Effeminacies like these, induced, no doubt, by the flattering admiration of the fair snobbesses, engrossed so much of his time and attention, that I presently discovered my utmost exertions would prove unavailing. The third pupil was likewise well stocked with brains, but prior to entering at Cambridge, instead of having been educated at a good English Grammar or Public School, he had been running round the world, picking up on the continent, and in every

other part of the globe almost, a vast deal of knowledge forsooth, but not of the kind we want at Cambridge. He knew enough of men, women, and children, but hardly enough for college admission, of Latin, Greek, or the Mathematics. Had this gentleman been well grounded, one might have built upon him, but by the time a foundation had been made, the examinations came on just at the time he was beginning to prepare for them.

Other pupils were offered me, amongst whom were the two sons of a Right Reverend Bishop, but his terms did not suit me, not having leisure for little pay; and the two sons of Lord Osborne, but these I declined because of the necessary residence at his Lordship's mansion on the Gog Magogs. Three pupils were, in short, amply sufficient for present purposes. Moreover, the task of drilling stupid or indolent youths through the Mathematics is such an infernal bore, that none would volunteer therein who could do otherwise.

At this time I was also invited to accept the Head-Mastership of a Grammar School, with a salary of £150 a-year, and many perquisites, but for similar reasons, as well as the disinclination to give up my prospects in college, declined it.

This pupillizing was not merely irksome and directly destructive of time, but it led me into the society of that part of the University which I had hitherto regarded with pity or contempt. My walks through London had, however, somewhat prepared me for the endurance of it, and in truth had excited even a curiosity to see something of the frivolities and wickednesses of what are termed the *Gay Men*, the *Non-Reading Men*, or the *Varmint Men*. The *handsome man*, my friend and pupil, was naturally enough a bit of a swell, or Varmint Man. His other friends, almost without an exception, were of the same fine feather, so that at his apartments, which I occasionally condescended to step into, I found ample room for observation. As I have always used my eye-sight for others as well as myself, a few specimens of the bloods of the University shall next be shown up.

My friend *with the beautiful countenance* aforesaid, introduced me to a *Varmint Man*, of Caius College, who *did me the honour* to invite me to meet a party on a large scale of his brother nonentities, and a couple of Bachelors. It fell upon a day—I forget when—but let that pass. There was most sumptuous preparation in every thing eatable and drinkable—but let that pass. Well

the things aforesaid having passed, the dessert, and other things drinkable, besides, "every thing drinkable" (if I may quote myself) having made their appearance, we fall to upon them also that they likewise may pass. The wag of a fellow—the "arbiter bibendi," now discovering that his wines had killed dull Care, and in his shoes stood lively Joy, pushing around the *bottomless** bumpers, proposed as the twentieth toast "the Maiden Snobbesses, with three-times-three—no: meaning thereby, Gentlemen, that each of the three-times-three Miss Go-to-beds†—the nine Muses, is to monopolize one of the cheers. No, Gentlemen, I being a lover of them all, as you'll soon see, propose my toast in honour of the whole virgin community of the redoubtable town of Cambridge, its suburbs, and environs." (Hear him! hear! hear!) "Hip, hip, hip, hurrah." Again, hip, hip, hip, hurrah." "Again, hip, hip, hip, hurrah." "But, my fine fellow," quoth the *man with the fine physiognomy*, are you cocksure whe-

* When the *Major Domo* is bent upon bringing every man under the table, he knocks off the bottoms of each man's glass, thereby preventing all "*heel-taps*."

† Mine host of the Bull, of that singularly significant name, had at this time nine unmarried daughters.

ther we have been kicking up this hurly-burly—this humbo thrumbo, for anything or for nothing? Where are these maidens, my boy? Let me into that secret, will you?"—"Oh, here they are, here they are, gemmen," said the *man with the ugly mug*, producing from an escrutoire, at the same moment, an arm-full of *love-letters* addressed to himself, in reply to his touching effusions, from the *maidens in question*, and forthwith unfolding them, began reading their contents, to the high jocularity of the whole party. Being a Bachelor, and one out of three of that higher order of students, who had honoured this Undergraduate on the present occasion, of course, like the rest, I held as grave a countenance as I could; but, I must confess, had I been the only one of my year present, so ludicrously eager were most of the maids—especially the *old ones*—for the holy rites of matrimony, that I must have brought myself to a downright level with the underlings. This scene being closed amid the most outrageous applause, and the rest of the company becoming regardless of all distinctions, out slipt the Bachelors as they best could, leaving the residue to perform the "finish."

These jolly ones, it seems, proceeded with the

festivities of the day the greater part of the night, now sallying forth into the streets to skirmish with the snobs, now romping with the bed-makers, and *so on*, and ever and anon resuming the bottle. But the exposition of the maids' love-letters produced most merriment, and suggested also much sport for other days. Each man had, or pretended to have had some such conquests over the fair ones to boast of, and much conversation naturally arose relative to the subject generally. Amongst many others of the like import, one man related an anecdote of a friend of his being desperately in love with the fortunes of the Cambridge ladies, and of his being at that moment *ipso facto* in full cry after one or other of them. Several of the party knowing the gentleman, and his fortune-hunting propensities, hereupon resolved to make *game* of him. It was unanimously agreed that the *man with the lily-white hand*, and *rosy-red countenance*, should personate a Lady Snobbess—should write a desperate love-letter (which was indited, signed, sealed, and directed, instanter, and sent by the gyp to the College Post), stating her present and future wealth, and appointing an interview in the walks at the back of the colleges, the day after, at the hour of nine in the evening. The others also

agreed to station themselves behind the trees to witness the manner and treatment of this love-making. In short, it was resolved nem. con. to have lots of fun at the expense of this poor fellow (a Magdalene-man), who, being a philosopher, and therefore well up to such magical *unknown* symbols, shall be named X. Y.

Well, I was afterwards informed the project was carried into effect, and produced all the mirth that had been hoped for, and a great deal more. Poor X. Y. caught the glittering bait with the greediness of a gudgeon, replied to the letter in terms as eager for the noose as the lady herself, and vowed to throw himself at her feet in token of the ardour of his passion, the moment the happy hour should arrive. The he-lady, in the mean time, had been in training, and had become, it would appear, in voice and other essentials, as nearly resembling a female as almost *Velluti* himself. The hour arrives, and so do likewise the amorous swain and his humorous shepherdess. Mr. X. Y., beholding the damsel, and seeing that she is fair and comely, as well as wealthy, drops on his marrow-bones, and lets loose the wildest transports of joy, for once in his life devoutly thanking heaven for sending him down the most

beautiful, the most perfect of angels. So extravagantly ludicrous were these raptures, that, as the lady confessed, much as she enjoyed the thing, she was obliged abruptly to dismiss the fallen captive, to prevent an actual discovery of the trick played upon him. Another meeting was appointed, and took place much as before, with the exception that the lover now sued so eloquently and forcibly for the nuptials, that the lady at length yielded consent, and promised to run off that day week, at four in the morning, meeting him at the first mile-stone on the road to Huntingdon. It was next agreed that the union should be solemnized at Huntingdon, by the gentleman's friend, the curate of that place, he taking her and the bride's maid up at the aforesaid mile-stone, and so whisking away in a chaise and four to the Fountain.

The wicked rogues did actually proceed to the very last extremity in this ridiculous piece of humbug. A *real* female volunteered herself as bride's-maid, and the morning now having dawned that was to see this Maudlin-man the happiest of mankind, the road to Huntingdon was beset with tilburies and tandems, filled with those in the secret, who were desirous of seeing the catastrophe

of the play. Arriving one after another at the Fountain, the fugitives, who first got there, were anxiously waiting the arrival of the parson, for fear of being detected by the friends of the parents, when a whole posse of the tandemizers (some of whom were his particular friends) entered the room, convulsed with laughter, as they pretended at the result of a wager which had been laid, viz. "*that the man with the beautiful countenance* could be made to pass for a lady." Little as Mr. X. Y. was disposed to look over the use they seemed to have made of him in the experiment (he was innocent enough to believe them), after a few crossings of the room, and a number of good solemn oaths, accompanied by certain hints about honour, and all that, the good-natured man, thinking with Falstaff, that "discretion is the better part of valour," forgave them; and the whole party *vi et armis* sat down to a devilish fine dinner (to use their own language), and, in short, concluded the play with a most delectable entertainment. The performances being over, the tandems at length lined the road through Godmanchester, to Old Granta, and the bride, bridegroom and bridemaid trundled home again with merriment as vehemently vociferous, and probably as lastingly

felicitous, as though under the enlivening influence of a full-faced honey-moon.

Tricks like these, as the reader may readily suppose, are pretty common amongst the gay-ones of the University. The only thing surprising is that without study of some kind or other they can thus invent a perpetual round of amusement. The Billiard Tables at Chesterton, the Tennis-Court, the Races at New Market, the Balls at Huntingdon, Bury, Colchester, &c., the Hunts, Shooting, and other sports beguile much of the time that otherwise would be so dull, that, to make life tolerable, it would be necessary to seek occupation in study. But even these numerous sources are found too scanty. The desperately indolent will do any thing in the world but perform their duty to themselves and their parents. If they meddle at all with reading or Reading-Men, which, not breathing freely in such an element, they seldom do, it is merely in the way of a make-sport. For instance, about this time a *Ten-Year-Man*,* of

* *Ten-Year-Men* are so called because being admitted at college late in life, the Bishop immediately ordains them with the proviso that they reside at certain periods in the University, keep their names on the Boards, and keep certain Exercises in the Divinity Schools during ten years; or perhaps it is otherwise derived.

Trinity-hall, who having just returned from the wars, and finished slaughtering the French, had latterly taken to hewing and hacking the Latin and Greek, and pretty mangling of the latter he made, most surely, whatever might have been his achievements with the former. This ci-devant son of Mars, like others of his standing in the world and in the University, had now to fight in single combat with that renowned champion, the veteran Esquire Bedell, John Beverley—in other words, he was required to keep an *Act* in the Divinity Schools. Like others of the army, he had acquired in that gay vocation all the tact and spirit, and, perhaps, somewhat more, of the Gay-men of the University, and therefore mixed freely with them. He had, moreover, the discretion to enter at a gay college, viz. Trinity-hall—the most *lawless* of all the seventeen of them. The Gay-men, however, his associates, had just been long enough at Eton, Westminster, or Harrow, to discover that the gallant soldier's defeat was a dead certainty. They clearly perceived, that in a war of words, and especially of Latin words, however colossal his person, however portentously terrific the red glare of his eye-balls might be, John Beverley was a match for a whole regiment of such

heroes, so sure is it that "knowledge will prewail," as an old cockney-bred lady I used to know pronounced it. Much fun being, however, anticipated from the unequal contest, the aforesaid Gaymen, and also a number of the more sober-minded members of the University, congregated upon the occasion, and the farce, or rather pantomime, went off quite equal to their expectation. Imagine yourself, reader, seated with a few scores of these *Varmint Men*, most of them come into the schools for the first time since their entrance at college, with the two combatants on either side, stationed on the opposite rostrums by way of vantage-ground, and like a presiding deity, the Right Reverend the Bishop of Bristol on a still more elevated rostrum on the same side as the Respondent. The sly old fox, John Beverley, who knew his way through all Theological subtleties as well as he did into his own ancient unmentionables, you behold on the left, eyeing his antagonist with the look of one nowise intimidated. On the right-hand, you have before you the most striking contrast between War and Peace. The gigantic dimensions (he was about six feet four inches high, and about twenty stone weight), the swarthy sun-burnt visage, resembling that of the sun himself

in a fog, or that of my grandmother's warming-pan, and the fiery fierce contentious eye, all proclaim the man of War; whilst the diminutive form of the Professor, Dr. Kaye, (who, although more elevated, is scarcely so high,) and his mild, beneficent, and expressive features, as distinctly marked the man of Peace and Intelligence.

But now John Beverley commences the attack by dealing about his "flabbergasted" antagonist his knock-down arguments. On the delivery of each and every one of them, the man of War, finding himself without weapons, as empty of Latin as of argumentation, works about his head-piece to and fro in all directions, but for the life of him can shake nothing out of it. Now a thought strikes him, and rising with the majesty of a Goliah, he prepares to *do for* John Beverley at a blow. But, alas! he cannot find Latin. After stammering for five minutes, then resting his heavy head upon his brawny fisty-cuffers, he turns round to the man of Peace, who giving him one word of the lingo, the defence again begins, and would go on—but then the man of War halts at the very next word. In this manner was conducted through several rounds the whole battle, to the infinite amusement of all the spectators. At length the

scene became so droll, and the mirth so indecorous, that the Professor was constrained to pronounce aloud—*Descendas.*

The Respondent, by the aid of his little knowledge of English, being "up to" this scrap of Latin, immediately descended. Although the term always implies the disgrace of a complete failure, yet the wags, his gay friends, now surround him, overwhelming him with compliments upon the unheard of victory he had gained over John Beverley, and so on, and finally dragging him off to a *dinner and drinking 'bout,* at a certain distinguished *pugilistic* Fellow-Commoner's, there the more worthily to celebrate the same.

During the repast the congratulations went round as freely and as generously as the bottle, and before Post-time, the man of War was so much more than half seas over, that he was fooled into writing a long letter to his dear, dear wife in London, eulogizing himself and his doings, as well as the quick discernment of the same in the Professor, and ending with a high-flown description of the never-to-be-forgotten compliment—*Descend—ass.*

Many are the dilemmas into which the gay-men are thrown on their sporting excursions. The game, especially birds, even to the very walls of

the colleges is abundant, notwithstanding the number of sportsmen. This is to be attributed to the numerous fine preserves in the immediate vicinity—those of Lady Colton, at Madingly, Mr. Pemberton's, at Trumpington, the one at Milton, &c. Great destruction is daily made, in season and out of season, by the University *Poachers* (few of them trouble themselves about a licence or qualification) in the preserves, as well as out of them. Many a good drubbing the poor keepers have experienced within my own recollection.

On one occasion a pupil of mine, distinguished for nothing so much as for the magnitude of his nose, with half a dozen others, sallied forth in their dog-carts, to throw off at a venture upon ground hitherto unknown, some twelve or fourteen miles from Cambridge. On reaching the cover the dogs begin to range the fields, and the shooters bag lots of birds and a brace of hares, when a couple of keepers unused to such broad-day wholesale demolition, bring with them a host of helpers and take the whole party, after some few bruises, before two old maids, the Ladies of the Manor. My pupil being also well limbed and statured (according to his own words he was of the altitude, within the hundredth part of an inch, of

the Apollo Belvidere), and having, moreover, a fine gab for the ladies, volunteered spokesman on the occasion. Straightway went the whole party, dogs and all, into a spacious apartment, and saluting the ladies with a good morning, the man with the fine proboscis speedily "opened an account" with the fair creatures as follows. "In the name, and on the behalf, of my brother sportsmen, Ladies, who, like myself, are members of the University, in the first place, I beg to complain of the rough treatment we have received at the hands of your keepers; and in the next—" The elder interrupting him replied, "Gentlemen, my keepers I must hold blameless, because they have received positive instructions to apprehend all poachers, to give warning to all gentlemen of producing certificates, and to request such gentlemen as cannot tender those documents to explain the omission to me in person. I well know, by experience, that you Cambridge gentlemen are apt to be a little irregular in your proceedings,—that you do not always produce your certificates,—and frequently instead, are rather turbulent with the keepers."—"That may be the character of a

few gyps and other menials, Madam, who occasionally assume the Gownsman," quoth the spokesman, "but it certainly does not apply to the members of the University. Gentlemen of the University are utterly incapable of such unsportsman-like conduct. They may possibly forget their certificates, but are never wanting in gallantry and the other delicatesses due to the more amiable, and softer sex, when they have the happiness to sport upon their Manors."—"John! William! conduct the gentlemen to the best preserves, and —good morning, gentlemen, I wish you much sport," was the result of this well-timed piece of flattery.

The ladies' keepers conducted the gentlemen through many a piece, some barren, and some that had never been turned up, but in which sat lurking full many a hare; and after firing away for about three hours, prodigious slaughter was the consequence, part of which was sent to the larder of the ladies, and the residue found its way to the different colleges.

Numerous, indeed, are the scrapes of this nature to which the reckless and rackety Gownsmen are subject, not one in fifty ever taking the trouble

to procure the licence, or rather preferring the being without such a document, in order that the customary battling with the keepers may be rendered the more excusable. The neighbouring gentry are, however, in most cases exceedingly, and almost incredibly, lenient with the offenders. From long experience they seem to have been trained to it.

On another occasion a party is formed to attend the Bury Ball; tandems and other vehicles are in requisition at the livery stables, and the descendants of Hobson, having sent forward the *leaders** a mile or two, the sons of Alma are now seen raising the dust to Bury St. Edmund's. Not more than three of them being upset on the road, and consequently so bruised and fractured as to be little disposed or able to "thread the mases on the light fantastic toe," a pretty strong muster arrive safe, sound, and "ready for the work," at the assembly-rooms. On presenting themselves to the master of the

* Tandemizing being rather a hazardous sort of driving, and especially so with the harum-scarum fear-nought youths of the University, the laws prohibiting it have been so severe for many years past, that you usually go out of Cambridge with a *wheeler* only.

ceremonies, however, a scrutiny takes place, as is customary with the high and mighty ones of this ancient and *superb* little capital, to the exclusion of so many, that the party admitted is about a tithing of the whole. At this time the gentry of Bury had made it a law, that no person connected with trade or commerce should ever come in contact with them at their assemblies. Many of the Fellow-Commoners present on the occasion being unable to derive their origin from any other quarter than the big city, are rather unceremoniously given to understand they smell too much of the shop for these West-enders. Whitbread, amongst the rest, being told he won't do, lets fly a little of the hyperbolical, and retorts with, "Ridiculous! contemptible! Sir. My father, Sir, has as many old second-hand mash-tubs as would buy up the whole concern."

The disappointed ones, returning to the inn, consoled themselves as they best could over the bottle, and then issuing forth, under cover of the night, took revenge by breaking half the lamps, and wrenching off about the same number of knockers from the doors of the more innocent part of the population.

The humble little town of Huntingdon, although it kicks up such dusts at elections, is much more civil and hospitable to the Cantabs. The balls here are unceremonious enough to admit any person even calling himself an University-man, and the gentlemen of the University not unfrequently show their sense of such politeness by assembling in large numbers, and as unceremoniously monopolizing to themselves the whole of the ladies.

On one of these jocund occasions, at Huntingdon, during a vacation, a gyp and shoe-black of Trinity, equipping himself from his master's wardrobe, sent in his card with upon it, "Mr. Hutt, Trinity College, Cambridge," and the man being admitted, was introduced *pro forma* to a young lady of some attractions. But unfortunately for Mr. Hutt, the shining character in him displaying itself to two real Trinity-men, they gave him a gentle hint to be off, or they would soon "take the shine out of him."

Scenes like the above are of every-day occurrence amongst the gay-men. I could go on to describe many others even of a deeper die—videlicet, select rows between the Snobs and Gownsmen—curious encounters between the Proctors, Gown, Town, and Castle-Enders. I might expose

several scenes at play—at Rouge et Noir, Short Whist, or Shorts, as it is called. At Barnwell, besides the rows between the Cyprians and Gownsmen in the Theatre, at the beginning of each Academical Year, the ludicrous dilemma into which an *Artium Magister*, deserting the *ladies in black*, fell into with a certain vigilant Thoth of a Proctor, and also the thing called "*Charlotte Johnson's hop*," with a thousand others, might be introduced with *astounding* effect. But I am no pander to the flagitious taste of this smutty Vellutinian age. No "Velluti-in-speculum's" for me or my readers—except at "The Garden."

The descriptions of the gaieties of the Gownsmen are contrasted with their sobrieties throughout these pages, not only as a picture of real life, but also to show *parents* that the complaints they continually make as to the great expense of an University education, is more the fault of the students themselves, or their progenitors, than of their tutors. From the specimen of a tutor's bill for a scholar already given, it will be seen how moderate are the charges necessarily incurred for that order of students, and for others the items are not on a much higher scale. If any of you, my readers, have a son of *very superior* talent naturally, and

also gifted with a love of study, either of the Classics or Mathematics, send him to Trinity College—as a Pensioner if you are rich—as a Sizar if you are poor. Let him be a Nobleman (if such, the more's the pity, in a literary point of view), a Pensioner, or a Sizar, but whatever may be your wealth, make him not a Fellow-Commoner. At Trinity, as it has already been shown, although he may be ever so nobly born, if your son possess the pride of intellect, he will here compete with the sons of Commoners for distinctions he claims not from yourself and his ancestors. And you will not only have the satisfaction of finding your remittances about half of what you must send to another of your sons at Christ Church (if you are minded to try both Universities), but will have one, *at least*, of your blood prepared, by literary and scientific attainments, to take a leading part in the councils of the Nation.

If you are rich without being noble, and your *son hopeful*, still send him to Trinity; but let him go in the quality of a Pensioner. As a Pensioner he may work wonders, especially if *you are liberal in pecuniaries* to the extent of your means. Neither act the miser nor the prodigal with him. Neither pinch him nor be so profuse as to impo-

verish the rest of your family. Treat him as one arrived at years of discretion, and you will never have reason to blame yourself or your son for expenditures. He must and will associate with his equals—with the better part of them, if left to judge for himself—with the more profligate, if under improper or needless restraint. In the one case he will not only attend to the studies of the University and acquire the honorary distinctions due to his talents, but will form connections with the clever youths of every order, that may prove both agreeable and advantageous to him to the end of life. In the other, his friendships will only plunge him deeper and deeper into every sort of worthlessness; and ultimately, in many instances, lead to utter ruin. Even with your son, should he be gifted with a mind capable of discerning right from wrong, observe the golden rule of reciprocity with the same views as you would with your neighbours—*do to him as you would have him to do unto you* under the same circumstances. Treat him as a man. A person must some time or other begin to think and act for himself, and his faculties at nineteen or twenty are surely sufficiently developed to become available for that purpose, or, at all events, to know and feel that he

can now walk without leading-strings. Were I to unfold all the secrets I am in possession of as to the errors of parents in these respects, I should wound the pride and other selfish feelings of many a worthy, but wrongheaded, member of the community, without doing myself or my exposé of University matters any commensurate service. I could tell who, possessing immense wealth, would fain have restricted their sons to a hundred or two a year. In the same breath I could also state the fact, that the poor fellows, thus crippled in life, who would otherwise have been the scoff of those having wiser relatives, actually incurred debts to the amount of a thousand or two. It were also in my power to particularize many men *of talent* who having been left in the uncontrolled exercise of their own good sense, have been as frugal, or more so, than met the wishes of their directors. One man, whose father, being very rich, allowed him £1,500 a year, spent scarcely three hundred, and yet, when relaxing from study, was liberal, and even generous; and another, restricted by a still richer parent to two hundred, incurred debts at the rate of £1,500 per annum, and for that was *disinherited*, may easily be recognized by men of the same standing. But the best examples I can

adduce of the liberal system are the several sons of Sir Robert Wigram. Sir Robert had the discernment to send them as Pensioners, foreseeing that in the capacity of Fellow-commoners, their talents would lie uncultivated, or at most, be exercised in the invention of fresh rounds of dissipation. He, moreover, opened his purse as became a man of substance, and made his sons masters of their own actions—the consequence of all which was, that whilst they kept their horses, and entered freely into the more rational gaieties of the University, studies were not improperly neglected, and one after another Sir Robert has had the proud satisfaction of seeing elected Scholars and Fellows of Trinity.

Many parents send their *boys of nineteen or twenty* to college with the same equipment as to wardrobe, pocket-money, &c. as would be proper enough were college a sort of boarding-school. But if they will take the trouble to learn from the parson of the parish, or any other person competent from experience to inform them of University matters, they will know that the dear boys are there considered men—that John is no longer *Jackey* but a *gentleman*—no more a *Master* but a *Mister*. A good lady from the north sending her darling to Trinity, a few years since, not only

took especial care to load him with school-cakes and other confectionaries, to be divided amongst his fellow collegians, but actually addressed an epistle, couched in the usual dictatorial style of mothers to the conductors of *seminaries*, to the lady of the late Bishop of Bristol, Master of the college, desiring her "*to see that the sheets be well aired.*" Nor are such instances of the ignorance of both fathers and mothers at all uncommon. They take no pains to ascertain the real nature of a college education, but send the youth up at a venture, supposing that the Master and Tutor will exercise over him any control, with the same authority as the regular pedagogues; whereas, if they would have the generosity to treat the said parson to about a dozen good dinners, and as many bottles of good tale-telling Oporto, he will open upon them and put them at once upon the right scent. He will inform them that each of the students has a suite of apartments either in college or in the town, such as in London you give twenty or thirty shillings a week for—that in no respect does a college resemble a school, the Master and Tutors never presuming to interfere with domestic concerns; but only requiring, on pain of an Imposition in Latin or Greek, attendance for an hour

or two at Lectures, and attendance at Chapel and Hall. You will be told, indeed, that to prevent rioting in the streets, knocking down the snobs, too great a familiarity with a certain class of the fair sex, tandemizing, and other unsightly exhibitions, there are officers called Proctors, who are empowered by charters and by-laws to inflict the usual punishment of Imposition upon the Gownsmen, and imprison within the walls of a place called the *Spinning-House* both the ladies and the gentlemen of the town. He can curdle the very blood of a Briton, by stating the fact that these Proctors, in order to detect and apprehend such offenders, have the power of entering every house in Cambridge, suspected of harbouring them; and full many an *Englishman's Castle* here has thus been invaded. But I'll do duty for the clergyman myself, and tell all of the useful *I* know upon the subject. I fall in with the Divine most fully, in admitting the existence of such extensive powers as the Proctors are invested with, and at the same time feel constrained to acknowledge the wisdom and necessity of those measures. Wherever such large numbers of high-minded young men are assembled, it cannot be expected in reason, or nature, that scenes of refractory turbulence should not continually occur. In

the Universities of Germany the youths make no small *political* disturbances, and even on one occasion, being mentally excited by the representation of a play resembling the Beggar's Opera, a whole University took a fancy for high-way robbery, but at Cambridge we are satisfied with Lording it over the snobs by now and then giving them a licking out of pure good-will and affection. This University, it must be confessed, is orderly enough in all reason, the Proctors scarcely getting, in the execution of their duty, a knock-down blow in a twelvemonth. But, then, as Mr. Peel, in his bill for the better regulation of the Police at Oxford, insinuates, this peaceful disposition is ascribable to the laws of the University. On one occasion, indeed, they would not endure the control of a common watchman, and accordingly some twenty or thirty years ago set the *last Charley* afloat on the Cam towards Ely in his own watch-box. Moreover, when local militias were the rage, and the clods of Cambridgeshire assembled at the capital of the county, the arrogance of the upstart officers proved intolerable, and the Gownsmen, after repeated and even bloody attacks, finally ejected the red-coats. But these extreme cases were not characterised by any traits of determined

insubordination. In short, so well-tempered is this vast body of young men towards their rulers, that extraordinary as are the powers which exist for their regulation, seldom are they so coerced. Two or three Rustications, with, perhaps, an Expulsion or two in the course of a year are the full extent of the *capital* punishments inflicted upon the Gownsmen. With the softer sex, however, the Proctors are a little harsher. Those ladies who make a point of parading their finery on the pavé, are usually, when caught, lodged securely for a month or two in the aforesaid Spinning-house, there to mend both in morals and in *health*. Now it would be easy enough for the University, by means of the Spinning-house, to exterminate the whole race of these unfortunates, but they know human nature too well to act so madly. Whatever the saints may say to it, the Philosophers of Mathematical Cambridge know and feel them to be necessary evils. They prevent, as much as they possibly can, all public indecorum, but provided the poor creatures keep themselves private, they are seldom molested further than by a visit of scrutiny occasionally from the Proctor and his Bull-dogs. Many are the wise and *wholesome* regulations of the University in this respect, which it would be

well for London and all other places to imitate. The ladies of Huntingdon, Newmarket and other towns understand the thing well enough, and, not unfrequently, for a few weeks, come here for the benefit of their health. Upon this point a lively contrast in favour of Cambridge might be exhibited between the sister Universities. But the subject being too delicate to be further dwelt upon, I proceed to other matters.

Much as the gownsmen are left to act for themselves, from the above, parents will see that their conduct is watched over with unceasing vigilance by officers specially appointed for the purpose. But yet they are not treated as boys. The flogging system, indeed, formerly prevailed, and Milton is said to have been the last one who had the honour of a ride on the back of a Cantab. But then in those days mere children were admitted. In the statutes of the University, even to this day, you may see an express prohibition against *playing at marbles*. All this might then be proper and even necessary. Now, however, the University expects to receive none but such as are so formed by time, precept, and example, as to be capable of conducting themselves like rational beings and gentlemen. Giving parents credit for having performed their

duty up to manhood, the master and tutors receive them, as being "brought up in the way they should go, until old enough not to depart from it," and proceed to give a last polish to their education, and at the same time, the opportunity of forming connexions in the world which may enable them with most advantage to commence the career they choose to run in it. Should the parents, however, have failed so to prepare their sons, they will not only every term receive heavy tutor's bills, but have to pay debts of a private nature proportionate to the young gentleman's want of sense and self-government. The tutor's bills contain no articles but what are necessary; but the extraordinaries, such as wine bills, dessert bills, livery bills, &c. and pocket-money accounts, will astonish the father of a youth thus let loose into society.

Being upon the subject of advice to parents, I shall here give a few more hints which may be of *great* service to them. In matters of religion, they need a reform. Many an example, giving name and address, could I instance, wherein upon a true estimate of the case, it would appear that the father was the delinquent. I could shew that many a son's errors are attributable chiefly to ex-

cessive zeal in the parent. Numerous are the instances, which a man of observation at any University must have noticed, of the extreme profligacy of a son, who, through mistaken zelotism for any particular set of opinions on the part of his father, has been fettered down to the same tenets. If all his life they have laboured to make a saintling of him, the odds are, on letting him loose, that he prove a very imp of the devil.

Having thus allowed your son liberty of thought and action; having taught him the right use of time and money, not by precept only, but also by actual experience, so that you deem him fit to act the man; and prepared him at a grammar or public school (home tuition is good for little, or nothing), with a quantum suff. of Latin and Greek, send him to Cambridge. If you are wealthy send him as a Pensioner (I repeat it) to Trinity. Here, if he be clever, he will meet with abundant incitement to display his abilities and will be best instructed; if a dunce, something good will necessarily be driven into him. In either case he will here be introduced to the best society, and will have widest scope for knowledge of life as well as for a selection of friends.

If you are ever so needy, provided your son is

possessed of *uncommon* talents (of which you yourself solely ought not to judge), still let him go to Trinity. Let his name be on the college boards as a *Sizar* (if you cannot spare him two hundred a year) three years or thereabouts before he is old enough to reside. By thus "taking time by the forelock," for the trifling expense of four or five pounds for each of the three years, on going up at the age of 19 (this is the best age for residence—because on taking B. A. he becomes nearly of the age for taking orders which is 23) he becomes a foundation Sizar, and as such entitled to much assistance from the college. Sixteen of this order, although like the Sizars generally, wearing the same cap and gown as the Pensioners, and in no way otherwise degraded by outward distinctions, are allowed rooms and commons gratis. They dine and sup, indeed, after the Fellows, but from the rich overplus of the feastings from the Fellows' table, there is "*satis superque*," to satisfy the palate of the greatest epicure of them. The Pensioners, much as they pay for commons, would gladly change places with the Sizars *at table*. These high privileges due to the less wealthy students whose friends have been knowing and active enough to get them on the foundation, greatly diminish the expenses of

an University education. But besides these advantages, others are claimable. The Tutor makes certain deductions from the bills each term, under the titles "Livery," "Stipend," &c. arising from certain fees paid by Fellow-Commoners and Noblemen. Moreover the Tutor, at his discretion, selects those most deficient in pecuniary means, to carry to the Master and Dean the several admission papers (some hundred or two each year) for their signatures, for each of which he pays about ten or twelve shillings. Several other sources of patronage are open to the poorer or more deserving foundation Sizars. For instance there are four exhibitions of £8 6*s*. each per annum to natives of North Wales, bequeathed by a Dr. Lewis; one of £37 per annum for a Kent and a Cambridgeshire man, alternately, founded by a Mr. Newman; Lady Jermyn's of £7 10*s*. per annum, presented by the Master; Mr. Elwes' of £6 per annum, also to be given by the Master; Mr. Hope's of £3. 8*s*. 8*d*. yearly for scholars from Lynn grammar school; Five by Mr. Perry of £10 each per annum for scholars from St. Paul's School; Two by Lady Verney (from an estate), to scholars from Cranbrook or Warwick school; and various other emoluments and benefactions, amounting to £136

per annum to be equally divided amongst the sixteen *resident* Sizars.

For those Sizars who can make interest with the Livery of London, there are moreover the following Exhibitions, granted by the several Trading Companies, to which members of every college are eligible, viz.

The *Bowyers'* have three of £10 each per annum to be held for seven years.

Clothworkers give two of £10 each till M. A. (which is about the same period.)

Cordwainers give three of £10 each, ditto.

Fishmongers give ten of £10 each ditto. also one of £6 for students of Sidney College.

Goldsmiths, give one of £ 5 for seven years.

Grocers give five of £ 5 each till B. A.

Ironmongers give four of £ 5 each ditto.

Leathersellers give five of £ 4 each, for four years, and one of £ 5 for four years.

Mercers give six of £ 12 each till M. A.

Skinners give four of £ 15 each per annum till M. A. one of £5 till M. A. and six of £ 10 each for Scholars from Tunbridge School.

Clergymen of small incomes need scarcely be told, that, in addition to the above list of emoluments available in common with others for the education of their sons, there is an examination in Classics, Euclid, First Part of Algebra, Trigonometry and the more elementary propositions of Mechanics, for the election of two *Bell's Scholars*, who must be exclusively sons of the clergy. These emoluments, arising from the yearly interest of £15,200 transferred (by Dr. Bell, Prebendary of Westminster) into the 3 per cents, are alone sufficient to provide handsomely for two students. Although these two good things generally go to Trinity-men from their being better classics, yet are they open to the whole University. There are some other helps for the more necessitous, such as the eight Tancred's scholarships, each about £113 per annum, not to mention the numerous exhibitions some of £80 others of £100, £120, &c. per annum, appropriated to the public schools of St. Paul's, Christ's Hospital, Uppingham, Oakham, Grantham, Merchant Tailor's, Rugby, Charter-House, &c. But without stopping to particularize these, suffice it to say, that without these and the other adventitious aids above described, if a parent or guardian take the necessary measures to place

his son on the Foundation as a Sizar at Trinity he may safely calculate upon getting him through a University education by a disbursement of at most £ 50 per annum. If the young gentleman exceed this sum in his expenditure as a *Sizar* on the foundation he will be culpably extravagant, that is, unless his friends can afford to pay more. I have known a man become a Sizar, in order merely to hold an exhibition from a public school, and yet keep his horses, dogs, and livery-servant, to the tune of a thousand a-year. But then he knew and felt, that, although his father was economical enough to prevent his losing the stipend of the exhibition, the old gentleman could well afford to pay his bills to that amount. I have also known some instances of men having been sent to college, with less than £ 50 as a *capital*, wherewith to embark in the literary world. But then these latter were men of very considerable abilities. "Old Newby" the famous chapel-clerk of Trinity, will tell you the history of the initiation of Dr. Watson the late bishop of Llandaff—how he trudged it from the North, along with Newby himself, both carrying their wallets at their backs, suspended from walking-sticks—the one seeking the literary and scientific honours he afterwards found, in such abund-

ance, and the other the more humble distinctions of gyp, first, and then chapel-clerk. Newby will also describe to you the rise and progress of the very learned and worthy, as well as Very Reverend, the present Dean of Ely, who, like Cicero and some other high-minded ones, whether of ancient or modern times, will not feel offended at thus being instanced as a *Novus Homo*. As to Newby, he has fought his way so well through the University, and feathered his nest in Cambridge so comfortably, as to care as little for my *aspersions* as he did for Brougham's the other day. This is a man, by the way, who can tell you a world of anecdote relating to University matters. Invite him to your rooms, open his lips with the generous bottle, and you will find him as liberal with the Watsons, the Porsons, and other great personages still fresh in his recollection, as you can possibly be with your beverage. He will tell you that one man, now very high in the world, when an undergraduate, had made his debut in the University with so little of the ready, that he was obliged to live in a sort of cock-loft at St. John's, the entrance being through a trap-door, and for lack of candle or lamp of his own, to use the stair-case one. He will inform you that the great Porson used to tra-

verse the college with scraps of learned Greek of inestimable value issuing out of his several pockets, at the same time that the Professor's toes were wooing day-light through his slippers. But "I am oblivious." Leaving Newby himself to bring these things to light, I shall resume my own more direct and beneficial illustrations. In my own limited sphere of observation, I knew two instances of *very clever* men having been so patronized by the presentation of Exhibitions and other lucratives that they not only had nothing to pay, but even had a balance to receive each term for the greater part of the Undergraduateship. These instances, however, are not common; chiefly because few there be, talented enough to elicit such liberal patronage. It may be safely asserted that no man of extraordinary abilities was ever overlooked at Trinity. He is sure of attracting the favourable notice of this enlightened, and consequently, liberal community, in the direct proportion of his abilities or *assiduity*. They will not let an acquisition to the society escape them.

Unlike some disappointed sons of Trinity (disappointed they always are through their own negligencies) I feel bound in common honesty thus to uphold Trinity, in every view, as the mirror of

perfection. Nevertheless, it must be distinctly understood by parents about to enter their sons, that, however gifted they may be, they must also possess a well-regulated mind—a disposition to study. Without abilities or money, it's of no use their coming here. With abilities and no proneness to use them, it's much the same thing. But so long as men read effectually, so as to distinguish themselves at Lectures and Examinations, their society will be courted even by men of much longer standing than themselves; and the whole college will concur in furthering their progress. Well, these facts being admitted, and they cannot be denied by any member of the University, let us see what a clever man's prospects are on his being admitted a Trinity Foundation Sizar.

His friends, having placed £ 10 in the hands of the tutor as caution-money, against a possible defalcation, which remains so long as he is an Undergraduate, his mind is not disturbed for some time by any pecuniary applications, and he sits down to prepare for the Lectures, and thereby for the general Midsummer Examination. His object in this preparation is, to get into the First class, and, as an honorary reward, to obtain a prize of books. This honour he labours to attain also in the second and

third years of his Undergraduateship. If he be the son of a clergyman, he may also present himself even in his first year as a candidate for the *honour* as well as emolument of a Bell's scholarship. There are moreover several other honorary and lucrative *University* scholarships to be competed for whilst in *statu pupillari*, viz.

Craven's of £ 50 per annum, tenable for seven years. Lord Craven founded five of them, which become vacant one after another, so as to produce an examination almost yearly.

Battie's of £ 18 per annum, tenable for the same period.

Sir W. Browne's, of £ 21 per annum to be held likewise for seven years.

Davies's consisting of the interest of £ 1000 in 3 per cents for seven years.

Pitt's of the interest of £ 1,500. This scholarship, founded partly by the Pitt-club in London, and by the subscribers to Pitt's statue in the Senate-house, is held during four years.

Besides these distinctions and rewards which he may contend with other Undergraduates for, if the youth be a votary of the Muses, he may write yearly, upon a given subject, a copy of English heroics for a prize gold medal, of the value of 15

guineas called the Chancellor's medal. He may also woo the nine in other languages than his own, by composing yearly during his first three years, upon subjects given out by the Vice-Chancellor, a copy of Greek verses in imitation of Sappho, another of Latin Alcaics or Sapphics, and two epigrams in Greek and Latin, for Sir W. Browne's gold medals, each of the value of five guineas.

These several medals are ornamented with suitable inscriptions, and are deemed more honourable in the acquisition, like the above scholarships, from being open to the University at large. The exercises sent in to the adjudicators, are accompanied by a letter containing the name and college of the respective candidates, with a distinguishing motto or Latin verse written on the envelope. If the candidate be unsuccessful, as a point of delicacy this is destroyed unopened.

During his Undergraduateship, the student of Trinity may also try his hand either at the Latin Declamation prize of £4, left by Dr. Paris; for that instituted by the College; or for one of the three silver goblets given to the three best spouters in English. This is done in the second year.

He may also claim Dr. Walker's prize of £10 in books, if, at the end of his noviciate, he can make

it appear to the Master, Vice-Master, and Senior Dean, that he is most deserving of the same.

In this interval of three years, if the gentleman from a Sizar has become a Scholar, which he must be, in order to have a chance for the Fellowship, he begins to read in turn with the other 68 Scholars, the lessons in Chapel, and should he be deemed the best reader of them all, he is presented with £4 by the senior Dean; or with £2 if the second best. By the way, the Scholarship being attained, he still has rooms and commons gratis, but although he has thereby stepped above the Pensioners, his college-income is something diminished.

All these things he may aspire to, as an Undergraduate. On taking the degree of B. A. which *of itself* is of easy acquisition, requiring but a very moderate knowledge of the Mathematics, Metaphysics, and Moral Philosophy, the Quondam Sizar, but present Scholar, will seek the lasting honours of the Tripos. Let him have fagged steadily some six or eight hours per diem in the Mathematics, with a head and relish for them, and he will find himself perhaps a *Senior Wrangler*. But even if a Wrangler only, he will find through life that this honour will greatly avail him, although there is no emolument directly attached to it.

Should our hero be one of the first five or six Wranglers, he may offer himself, a few days after the Senate-house Examination, as a candidate for the rewards as well as honours of *First and Second* Smith's Prizes. These prizes of £ 25 each, open to the University, were founded by Dr. Smith the Master of Trinity and author of a valuable Treatise on Optics, with a view no doubt to give an opportunity to such Bachelors of Arts, who deem themselves, from one cause or other, below their proper place as Wranglers. The examiners are the Lucasian, Plumian, and Lowndean Professors of Mathematics, and are consequently other than those who examined in the Senate-house. This examination, although strictly impartial and independent of the Senate-house Examination, is generally confirmatory of it, the Senior and Second Wranglers almost always bearing away respectively the first and second prizes. There are exceptions, however, of which the most remarkable are those of Wright, a sixth Wrangler beating Gilbert Wakefield the Second Wrangler, for the second prize; and of the famous Atwood, who was Third Wrangler ousting Parkinson the Senior Wrangler, by getting the first prize.

Although this hasty sketch of a Trinity-man's

progress will thereby be interrupted, and the thing itself be somewhat out of place, I now give the actual papers below, which were presented to the candidates of the year 1818.

PROFESSOR MILNER'S PAPER.

1. GIVEN $x^2-px-q=0$, to find x in a Continued Fraction.

2. Given the time which the sun takes in rising and his declination, to find the latitude of the place.

3. When a body is at an apse and the force $\propto \frac{1}{(\text{dist.})^2}$, it will come to an apse after describing 180°; show from the nature of things, that if a very small force be added, causing the whole force to vary in a less ratio, the body will come to an apse after describing a less angle.

4. Find the curve and time of vibration of a musical string.

5. If a short tube be applied to a small aperture in the bottom of a vessel filled with water,

the fluid will run out in a less time than without the tube.

6. Why, in Des Cartes's method of solving Cubic Equations, does the resulting equation rise to six degrees?

7. Make the expression for a circular arc in terms of its tangent converge rapidly.

PROFESSOR VINCE'S PAPER.

1. $x+y=10$ and $3x-2y=20$. Find x and y by the rule of False Position.

2. Find, by Duodecimals, the solidity of a cube whose side is 15 feet.

3. If the sum of the alternate digits of a number be the same it is divisible by 11.

4. In what values of n is

$$\frac{1}{1^n}+\frac{1}{2^n}+\frac{1}{3^n}+\text{&c. } \textit{in infinitum.}$$

finite.

5. A curve of n dimensions passes through $n.\frac{n+3}{2}$ points; why does not this apply to the circle?

6. Why may roots of the equation

$$x^n - px^{n-1} + qx^{n-2} - \&c. = 0$$

be expressed by n quantity of the form

$$a\sqrt[n]{p} + b\sqrt[n]{p^2} + c\sqrt[n]{p^3} + \ldots\ldots t\sqrt[n]{p^{n-1}}.$$

7. Let $\dfrac{x^n\dot{x}}{x^n - px^{n-1} + \&c.} = \dfrac{\mathrm{K}x^m\dot{x}}{x-a} + \dfrac{\mathrm{L}x^{m-1}\dot{x}}{x-b} + \&c.$

In what values of m may fluents be found?

8. $\left.\begin{matrix} x^2+y^2=a \\ x^3+y^3=b \end{matrix}\right\}$ Also assume $\dfrac{x}{y} = z$. Extracting the roots by this substitution, the equation rises to only half the dimensions it would by the common rules.

9. AB, BC, are equivalent to AC; divide AC into two parts that will represent AB, BC, when resolved.

10. What are the advantages of using wheel carriages?

11. In what ratio do particles of air repel each other?

12. From what did Newton conclude that light was deflected by a medium surrounding bodies?

13. How did Newton compare the densities of planets which have satellites, and how may the distance of those which have not be computed?

14. The weight of bodies with the surface of

the earth, vary inversely as the distance from the earth's centre.

15. Given the space fallen through at the surface of the earth in a second, and the moon's distance, to find her periodic time.

16. In what values of x does

$$\frac{1}{x^n - px^{n-1} + \&c.}$$

converge.

17. $3x^3 + 5y^3 = 10x + 7y$.

Find x and y by approximation.

18. Show that every equation of two dimensions belongs to a conic section.

19. A solid is formed by four equal and equilateral triangles whose sides = four inches. Find the perpendicular let fall from an angle to the side opposite.

20. Find the time of emptying a cylinder without Fluxions.

21. Sum $\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \&c.$ *in infinitum*.

22. At what point in a quadrant will a ring rest when revolving with a given velocity?

23. Find the fluents of

$$\frac{x\dot{x}\dot{x}}{x-a}, \quad \frac{a\dot{x} + bx\dot{x}}{cx + x^2}, \quad \frac{x^{n-1}\dot{x}}{(a + bx^2) \times \sqrt{(cx + fx}}$$

PROFESSOR LAX'S PAPER.

1. FIND the centre of oscillation of a cycloidal pendulum when the lower half is n times as dense as the upper.

2. Find the time of an oscillation in a cycloid in a resisting medium, the resistance varying as the velocity.

3. Give Waring's and Maclaurin's reversion of series.

4. Why are pulses propagated uniformly?

5. Transform from one ordinate to another; the abscissæ being the same.

6. Find $\int \frac{\dot{x}\sqrt{1+x}}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}$.

7. No oval can be squared.

8. Give the distinction between Newton's, Schooten's, and Waring's extraction of the cth root of a Binomial Surd.

9. Apply the method of divisors, when the divisor is of the form $mx+a$.

10. If the highest power of the variable quantity in the denominator be one greater than the

highest power in the numerator, the fluent cannot be found in Algebraic terms.

11. Given the error in latitude to find the error in time.

12. Give a dissertation on the definition of ratios, or similar solids, and on similar and equal solids.

13. Prove that the diameters of a rhombus bisect each other by the method of Indivisibles.

14. Give the different opinions concerning ratios. What say Wallis and Barrow on the word Πηλιχοτης? Can a ratio be multiplied?

15. Through how many points can an Algebraical solid of n dimensions be drawn?

16. Revert series by Waring's first Problem.

17. Determine whether rays emerging parallel, after any number of refractions are colourless.

18. Find the fluent of

$$\frac{dz \,.\, z^{6n+\frac{n}{2}-1}}{\sqrt{(e+fx^n)}}.$$

19. Show in what cases the expressions for circular arcs and logarithms are convertible.

20. Compare the periodic times of the moon round the earth at rest with that round their common centre of gravity.

21. Find the angle between the apsides when $F \propto 4A^5 - 3A^3$.

The next Examination for our Bachelor-scholar, provided he be also a Wrangler, or even a Senior Optime, is that for the Chancellor's two Gold Medals (value 15 guineas each), which takes place soon after the Smith's Prize Examination. This is wholly Classical, consisting of translations from Latin or Greek into English, and *vice-versa*.

It has happened that the best Mathematicians prove themselves, on this occasion, to be also the best Classical scholars in the University. In the year 1812, the Senior Wrangler, Mr. Neale, of St. John's, was also the Second Medallist. In 1810 the Second Wrangler, Mr. Brandreth, of Trinity, was First Medallist. In 1809, the Senior and Second Wranglers, Mr. Alderson, and Mr. Standley, both of Caius College, were respectively First and Second Medallists. In 1808, the present learned Bishop of Chester, that most potent adversary of the Roman Catholics, was Third Wrangler and First Medallist. In 1804, the equally learned Bishop of Bristol was Senior Wrangler and Senior Medallist. And in 1801,

the two brothers, of Magdalene, the Grants, proved themselves as like in intellect as feature, the one being *Third* Wrangler and *Second* Medallist, and the other *Fourth* Wrangler and *First* Medallist.

Whether the Bachelor-scholar of Trinity has succeeded in all, any, or *none*, of the foregoing examinations, he sits down now again to commence a fresh and more elaborate course of studies for the greatest honour in the University—a Trinity Fellowship. These are perfectly unrestricted, *being open to the whole world.* In each of the three succeeding Septembers, after the Senate-house Examination, the scholar may offer himself a candidate. Although the number of Trinity Fellows is sixty, yet so richly are they endowed, being upwards of £300 per annum upon an average, that the vacancies each year are very few. Sometimes there have been none. The average number, however, may be some two or three.

During his preparation for the Fellowship, if the student be short of cash, he easily replenishes his pockets by taking pupils, who will readily engage him if he be a good Wrangler. There are also some prizes which he may contend for yearly with the rest of the Bachelors in the University.

Four there are of 15 guineas each, given by the two members who represent the University in Parliament—two for the best Latin dissertations in prose upon a given subject for Junior Bachelors, and other two upon another subject in the same language to Senior Bachelors.

The Norrisian Prize, of a gold medal and books (value £12. 7*s.* 4*d.*), is given for the best essay on a sacred subject proposed by the Norrisian Professor.

The Hulsean Prize is £40 for the best English Dissertation on the Evidences of Christianity, the Prophecies, or the Miracles.

There is also a Porson Prize, consisting of books purchased with the interest of £400 navy 5 per cents, for the best translation into Greek Iambics of a passage from Shakspeare, Ben Jonson, Massinger, or Beaumont and Fletcher.

He may also get presented with £100 a year to travel abroad with, provided he will engage to publish the observations he may make during his peregrinations. There are two of these to be held for three years.

In his own college also the gentleman may find himself presented, when a Junior Bachelor, with £10, if he can spare time to write the best essay

on the conduct and character of King William III. This is a bequest from the late Mr. Greaves, of Fulbourne.

He may also get a Sadlerian Lectureship for Algebra of £ 30 per annum.

But after all, his grand aim must be to secure the Fellowship. Besides the high honour of being a Fellow of Trinity, there are attached to it the privileges of handsome apartments, gratis; luxurious living, almost for nothing; and the prospect of soon acquiring a handsome competency to retire with, either by taking some ten or a dozen private pupils at £ 110 per annum each, or by getting voted in due course into one of the more lucrative situations of the University. The Fellow of Trinity may go through the several posts of Junior Dean, Senior Dean, Lecturer, Head-Lecturer, Bursar, Auditor, Steward, Pandoxator (appointed to look after the brewery), Librarian, Tutor, and Vice-master,—at his own college if he can do without a wife long enough. He may also go off with a living and a *better half*, provided, on giving up his fellowship, he be old enough to lay claim to some one of the sixty-three benefices in the patronage of the college. Or he may canvass with the University at large for any of the

following preferments, as they fall vacant; viz. for the

Lectureship on Political Economy (salary depending on the number of pupils).

Hulsean Lectureship, salary £ 150 per annum.

Hulsean Christian Advocateship, salary paid out of the proceeds of an estate.

Barnaby Lectureship. There are four of them, one for Mathematics of £ 4 per annum, and the other three each of £ 3. 4s. per annum!! These are sinecures.

Bedellships. There are three of these—Salary between £ 100 and £ 200 per annum.

Lady Margaret's Preachership. Salary £ 100 per annum *perhaps*.

Professorship of Mineralogy. Salary £ 100, together with a goodly sum derived from Lecturing.

Downing Professorship of Medicine £ 200 per an.
of Law £ 200.

Jacksonian Professorship of Divinity, £ 160.

Norrisian Do. £ 100.

Lowndean Professorship of Astronomy, £ 300.

Woodwardian Professorship of Geology.

Professorship of Botany, £ 200.

Professorship of Modern History £ 400.

Professorship of Anatomy, £ 100.
Plumian Professorship of Astronomy, £ 250.
Professorship of Chemistry, £ 100.
Professorship of Casuistry, £ 70.
Lucasian Professorship of Mathematics, £ 1,500, perhaps. From an estate in Bedfordshire.
Professorship of Arabic, £ 40.
Readership of Arabic, £ 50.
Regius Professorship of Greek, £ 40.
Hebrew, £ 40.
Physic, £ 40.
Civil Law, £ 40.
Divinity, Founded by Henry VIII with £ 40 per annum, but since augmented by James I. with the rectorial tithes of Somersham, Hants.
Lady Margaret's Professorship of Divinity, £ 2,000, perhaps.

Almost every one of these Professors, independent of the fixed salaries they receive, make a great deal of money by the lectures they deliver, some charging two guineas a term, others three, and even more, for such auditors as will indulge them with a listening. Other situations there are, moreover, of considerable emolument filled by
Two Scrutators; to gather the votes in the Senate.

Two Moderators; for examining the Questionists.
Two Taxors; to regulate the markets.
Two Proctors; to keep the peace, &c. &c. &c.
Two Pro-Proctors; to do the same.
An Assessor; to assist the Vice-Chancellor.
A Public Orator; to speak for the University.
A Commissary; to judge the University men, by laws founded on the laws of the land.
A Registrary; University book-keeper.
A Deputy Registrary; under ditto.
A Principal Librarian; to lay the books on the shelf.
A Librarian; to brush the dust off them.

And should the gentleman, who set out with us as a lowly sizar, attain progressively, along the route thus chalked out for him, the several eminencies, already delineated, let him but follow the steps of those who have gone before him, and he may even ascend to

The Mastership of a College,

and for the remainder of his days roll about in his carriage.

Moreover, should the aforesaid quondam sizar look sharp about him, and pick up a *noble* pupil or two, who knows but, like many others, he may one day slip comfortably and snugly into

A Bishoprick?

Such has been the successful career, even to the very ultimatum of a peerage, of some few Trinity Foundation-sizars. A *fond parent*, however, must not imagine that half-way to a bishoprick is a road easily found out. It will require no common abilities and perseverance even to reach a Fellowship.

Much as Trinity-college has been lauded throughout this work, the merits of *fourteen* of the other colleges must not be overlooked. If your son have but moderate abilities it will indeed be wiser in you to send him to one of these. Should his talents be such that by proper application to his studies he may come in at the Senate-house Examination any where amongst the *Wranglers*, at any one of fourteen of the small colleges, he is sure of a *Fellowship*. Although they have not, except at St. John's, where, of late years, many wise and beneficial imitations of Trinity have taken place, a distinct examination for Fellowships, yet do they elect, with strict impartiality as far as they are permitted by the statutes and charters peculiar to each college. Some Fellowships are restricted to particular counties—others to certain schools. Before a man is entered at any of these, the Cambridge Calendar should be consulted as to the vacancies actual or probable that may be open to his school

or county. Many good things are even here within a man's grasp, provided he go the right way to obtain them. If he go to

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,

he must make up his mind to fag hard for a high place inthe Tripos; and then, in due time, he will have no difficulty in going successfully through the FELLOWSHIPS, Examination. There are here *fifty-three* Fellowships, thirty-two of which were lately thrown perfectly open to all natives of England and Wales by Letters Patent from his present Majesty, who, by so doing, did a deed worthy of a Solomon. His royal wisdom, however, would have shone still brighter had the example of Trinity suggested an invitation for students, there to settle from all parts of the world, or at least from all parts of his vast dominions. The appropriated Fellowships are,

Four founded by Mr. Ashton for the County of Lancaster or Diocese of Chester.

One to the county or Diocese of York.

One to the bishoprick, or Diocese of Durham.

One to the Parish of Tamworth, counties of Stafford, Derby, and Diocese of Litchfield and Coventry.

Two by Mr. Beresford, to the name and kin of the founder; or, in default of such candidates, to the parishes of Chesterfield, Wirksworth, and Ashbourne, Derbyshire; or Alconfield in Staffordshire: or in default of these, to the same counties at large; or, in default of these, to the college itself.

One to a parish of the county of York.

One by bishop Dee, to his name and kin, from Peterboro or Merchant Tailors' School.

One by Dr. Fell, to Forness Fell, Lancashire.

Two, one to Lancashire; the other to the county of Norfolk.

Three to the Free Grammar School of Sedburgh, Yorkshire.

Two, to the choristers of Southwell, Notts.

One, by Lady Rokeby, to Beverley, or in default, to the county of York.

One to Beverley, or any place in the county nearest to Beverley.

One, to Cumberland, Northumberland, Westmoreland, or Richmond, in Yorkshire.

One to Cambridgeshire.

Three, by Mr. Platt, perfectly open as to county, but more restricted as to situations, and the government of the college.

At this college there are also 114 SCHOLARSHIPS, all of which are unappropriated, except sixteen founded partly by the Duchess of Somerset, and partly by the college, which are given to students from the schools of Manchester, Hereford, and Marlborough.

There are also here a great number of EXHIBITIONS, of which the following are the principal ones, viz.

One of £100 per annum } by Mr. Nadin, for
Two of £15 per an. each }

students in Divinity of the founder's kin, or born in the province of Canterbury.

One of £16 per annum by Mrs. Jones, to her kin, or to natives of Shropshire.

Two of £10 per annum each, by Mr. Robins, to kin or natives of Kent.

Two of £20 per annum each, to Grantham School.

Four of £12 per annum each, to Linton School, Yorkshire.

Two of £10 per annum each, to clergymen's sons, with a preference to those from St. Paul's School, London, or the Free School, Dorchester.

Four, about £15 per annum each, to Oakham, or Uppingham Schools.

Thirty of £20 each per annum unrestricted, by Sir Ralph Hare.

Six of £10 each per annum, by Mr. Baker, with preference to kin.

Four of £15 each per annum, to Shrewsbury School.

Three of 7*s*. a week during residence, each, with preference to candidates from Peterboro' School.

Four of £70 each, for seven years, to Shrewsbury School.

One of £17 per annum to Shropshire.

A Mr. Wright left about £120 a year, disposed of at the discretion of the Master and four Seniors.

Sir Isaac Pennington also bequeathed a large sum for students born in the parishes of Hawkshead and Calton, to be disposed of in exhibitions, at the discretion of the Master and Seniors.

To excite emulation in the students at the yearly examinations, about £100 is spent annually in this college, as at Trinity, in the purchase of PRIZE BOOKS for the First-class men. For themes and declamations there are also prizes; and also for the best readers of the lessons in Chapel. Moreover, £5 is given to the best proficient in Moral Philosophy, who shall also have appeared in

the list of Honours at the Senate-house Examination.

This college has the appointment of MASTERS to the several schools of

Pocklington } Sedburgh }	Yorkshire
Shrewsbury,	Salop
Rivington,	Lancashire
Stamford,	Lincolnshire

And gives to the Fellows of the society as they, one after another, quit college-life for matrimony, such one of the *forty-six* LIVINGS as may then become vacant. In point of value, these livings are said to be superior to those of Trinity college.

It will readily be seen, from the above estimate, that St. John's college has large sums to aid sizars with. In the days of Kirke White, (become so famous through Southey's elaborate account of him, but who was not very highly rated in his own college,) the income derivable from that source was, indeed, to the few of that order of students then at St. John's, very considerable. But the above publication having made known to the world the means of the college, the sizars have flocked in, in such numbers, that now they may say, "what is it amongst so many?" In the year 1824, at Tri-

nity, there were 42 sizars; at St. John's, 104. Nevertheless this is an excellent college for students of small fortunes, and for every rank of Gownsmen, the lectures being very instructive, and the encouragement given to the assiduous as earnest and unremitting as can be desired. St. John's is, with some little truth, considered a rival of Trinity.

If your son be *of his own accord* religiously inclined,

QUEEN'S COLLEGE

is the place for him. But don't send him there, if, without any manifestation on his part, you only are desirous that he should be so. If you do, I would wager a trifle that he becomes twice as wild and immoral as he would in any other college. I could *prove* the thing by a hundred instances. This is a goodly college enough, however, for real and substantial learning, as well as for Simeonitism. It has, moreover, many good things to dispose of, which are awarded with all due impartiality. In a *ceteris paribus* case, a Fellowship would be conferred in preference, perhaps, upon a Simeonite. But even that is not a certainty.

Here are 19 Foundation Fellowships thus

slightly restricted. First, that there be only *one* Fellow of a county, or *two* of the same Diocese, with these exceptions, that the counties of Middlesex, Cambridge, Essex, Huntingdon, Kent, Surry, each may have *two;* and the Dioceses of York and Lincoln, may each claim *three.* Secondly, that Wales be considered one county and one Diocese; Durham as part of Northumberland; and Rutland as part of Northamptonshire.

Besides these, there is one bye Fellowship, perfectly open.

There are also 26 SCHOLARSHIPS, payable weekly, according to residence; consisting of,

Eight Foundation Scholarships of £25 each per annum, restricted like the Fellowships, and tenable till M. A.

One of £20 per annum, by Mr. Smith, for his kin name, a student from Saffron Walden School, then to the name of Alston, or to Suffolk Men.

Three Smithies' Scholarships of £16 each, per annum.

Three Stokes's, of £15 per annum each, restricted to two of a county.

Two Sedgwick's, of £15 each per annum, one to Bucks, the other to Northamptonshire (sons of

clergymen preferred), tenable with other Scholarships, or even Fellowships.

One Mountaigne's, of £. 13 per annum.

Two James's, of £ 13 each, per annum.

Three Clark's, of £ 10 each, per annum.

Two Davenant's, £ 9.

THE ANNUAL PRIZES AT THIS COLLEGE ARE,

One of 10 guineas, for the best composition in divinity by a B. A.

Two of 5 guineas each, to the best proficients in Mathematics of two and three years standing.

Two of 5 guineas, for the best Latin declamations.

The number of LIVINGS in the gift of the college is ten, which, as is the case with all other colleges, are bestowed upon the Fellows to make vacancies.

The Simeonitish members of this college are as famous for abstinence from wine, as for excessive bouts of tea-drinking. In my time it was waggishly said by the gaymen, that a Mr. H. "of our college" also a Simeonite, had been so deeply infected by intercourse with the Queenites, as to limit his own entertainments at the Holy Trinity to the same sober revellings. Moreover, his parties in other respects, were conducted so far like wine parties, that the pot (of vast capacity), used to

circulate like the bottle, the phraseology being, "Mr. H. the pot's with you." This tea-table scandal used to give the gentleman, it was propagated to ridicule, no small uneasiness.

The college next in magnitude is

EMMANUEL.

Here are to be bestowed upon the deserving,

Twelve FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIPS, and

One bye Fellowship.

These are open to *Englishmen* of all counties, with the restriction that not more than one of a county be Fellow at the same period; also,

Two Dixie's to founder's kin, or to men from Market-Bosworth School.

The Scholarships at this college are

The Foundation ones of £ 11 4*s.* each, per annum, and 7*s.* 6*d.* a week during residence. They are unrestricted, excepting that not more than *three* be of the same county at the same time; also

Five of £ 25 each per annum, with a preference *ceteris paribus,* to the sons of orthodox clergymen.

One of £ 12 per annum to the best of the former five.

Ten of £ 10 each per annum.

Four of £ 16 each per annum, with preference to men from Oakham and Uppingham Schools.

One of £ 16 per annum, with preference to men from Durham and Newcastle Schools.

Two of £ 12 each per annum, with preference to men from Christ's Hospital.

Four of 4*s*. a week during residence.

One of £ 10, with preference to a medical student. And many smaller ones too numerous to mention.

THE ANNUAL PRIZES ARE,

Prize books to the First class-men of the two first years,

A five guinea prize-book for the best declamation.

A three guinea ditto for the second best.

One of plate, to the amount of £ 12, or £ 6 for the highest man on the Tripos of each year, according as he is or is not a Wrangler.

The number of livings, some of which are very rich, is sixteen—one more than that of Fellows.

This is a superior college for such poor students as can get admission as Sizars. Gay-men also consider it a "gentleman-like college," judging, I suppose, from the number of horses, dogs, and Fellow-commoners, belonging to the society.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE,

has *twelve* FELLOWSHIPS open to England and Wales, with the restriction that there shall not be *two* of the same county at the same time *generally*, and that there be only *six* from the nine following, viz. Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham, Westmoreland, Lancashire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire, and Richmond. These were founded by Lady Margaret, countess of Richmond and Derby. King Edward VI. added

One more, open to all counties. Also there are, founded by Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baines,

Two open to all counties, but with preference to founder's kin.

The Scholarships are

Forty-seven of 12*s.* a week during residence, not more than three of the same county being eligible. Also,

Six to students from Giggleswick School, Yorkshire.

One to Upton School, Hants.

One to Brentwood, Malden, or Chelmsford School, Essex.

One each, to natives of Newmarket and Huntingdon.

One each, to Durham, Suffolk, and Bedford Men.

Three to Norfolk Men.

Four of £ 12 each per annum, to Buntingford Grammar School.

Six, open to all schools and counties.

THE PRIZES ARE,

Three gold medals by Dr. Porteus, one of 15 guineas for the best Latin Dissertation on some Evidence of Christianity; another of 15 guineas for the English composition on some Moral Precept of the gospel; and one of 10 guineas to the best Reader in chapel. Also

PRIZE-BOOKS for the first classes of the first and second years.

Two lots of prize-books, of £ 3 each, given every term for best compositions in Latin verse and prose.

The number of livings is *eighteen*.

JESUS COLLEGE

has *sixteen* FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIPS, *eight* of which go to men from the northern counties of Leicester, Worcester, Wales, Nottingham, Warwick, Derby, Lancaster, Chester, Stafford, York, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Northumberland, and Durham; and the other *eight* to the other counties.

One, to which the Bishop of Ely has the appointment.

THE SCHOLARSHIPS ARE,

Four of £10 each per annum, for Notts and Yorkshire.

Eleven of £45 per annum, for clergymen's orphans of England and Wales.

One of £40 per annum to a living clergyman's son, with preference to a native of Notts or Lancashire.

One of £15 per annum to the son of a clergyman, with preference to an orphan.

Three of £8 each per annum
One of £2 per annum } open to all counties.

One of £10 per annum for Doncaster or Acksay Free-schools.

Two of £70 each per annum for Seven Oaks and Tunbridge schools.

Two of £16 each per annum, tenable from B. A. to M. A., for orphans of the clergy.

One of £6. 8*s*. 6*d*. per annum for Caistor, Louth, or Alford schools.

One of £3. 6*s*. 8*d*. per annum for Lancashire, Herefordshire, Cumberland, or Essex.

Two of £4. 10*s*. per annum each; one to the county of Anglesea or Merioneth, the other to St. Peter the Poor, or St. Foster, in London.

One of £60 per annum, for Loughborough school.

Fifteen of £3 each, open to all counties.

THE ANNUAL PRIZES ARE,

Two Prize-books of £6 each for the best Latin and English Declamations.

One of £20, part in plate, to one or more B. A. who stand first on the Tripos amongst the Jesus Men.

Here the Under-graduates are examined twice during each of the two first years, and the First-Class Men have Prize-books.

Sixteen LIVINGS are in the gift of this college.

This is a good college for clergymen's orphans.

We now come to

CAIUS COLLEGE,

which is endowed with

Twenty-nine FELLOWSHIPS, of which,

Twenty-one are open to all counties.

Five for Norfolk Men.

Two for the Diocese of Norwich.

One for Devon.

The number of SCHOLARSHIPS here is *seventy-seven*:

Ten for Norwich Men.

Twenty-six for Norwich Diocese.

Three for London Men.

Two for Cambridge Men.

Two for Hertfordshire.

One for Bedfordshire.

One for Canterbury.

One for a man educated in London or Westminster.

Thirty-one open to all counties. Also,

Fourteen Exhibitions.

A Scholarship in Chemistry, of £20 per annum.

THE ANNUAL PRIZES ARE,

A piece of plate of £10, for the B. A. highest on the Tripos.

Two sets of Prize-books, of five and three guineas value, for best Classical scholars of the first and second years.

Two Mathematical prizes of books of like value, for the second year.

The same to Freshmen.

A prize of £18 for a speech in praise of the founder, Dr. Caius.

The LIVINGS of this college are *twenty-four* in number, and are so well endowed as amply to compensate the *Junior* Fellowships.

This college has long been famous for its encouragement in the Mathematical sciences.

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE

is endowed with

Fourteen FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIPS, and *Eight* Bye-Fellowships.

The former are restricted to two Fellows of a county (except Cambridgeshire and Middlesex), seven of which are disposed of to men from the counties of Westmoreland, Cumberland, Northumberland, Durham, York, Lancaster, Chester, Derby, Stafford, Nottingham, Leicester, Lincoln, Shropshire, Worcester, Rutland, Norfolk, Bedford, Huntingdon, Anglesea, Caernarvon, Flint, Merioneth, Montgomery, and Denbigh. Cambridgshire and Middlesex may have each four Fellows at the same time.

THE SCHOLARSHIPS *in number are*

Forty-eight, of different value according to residence, with a preference to men from Hertford School.

Only two Sizars are admitted here.

New Fellowships and Scholarships will soon be founded, from the donation of the Rev. F. Gisborne, M. A.

Annual prizes are given, with Scholarships, to the best proficients amongst the Sophs and Freshmen.

This college has the appointment of Master to the School of *Drighlington*, Yorkshire; and the number of its livings is *eleven*.

CLARE HALL

has in its gift

Nineteen FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIPS, and *Three* BYE FELLOWSHIPS

The *ten* Senior Fellowships are restricted to two of a county.

The *nine* Junior Fellowships are open to all the counties of England.

Two of the bye Fellowships are appropriated to Kent, with a preference to Blackheath. The Third is for a Norfolk Man.

THE SCHOLARSHIPS here are

Four of £50 each per an.
Four of £20 each per an. } so held that two become vacant every year.

One of £20 per annum, tenable till M. A.

Two of a guinea and half a week each, during residence, for men from Wakefield School.

One of 12*s.* a week, during residence, for Hull School.

Thirty or more, from 2*s.* to 6*s.* a week each, during residence.

Four exhibitions of £13 per annum, with preference to men from Oakham and Uppingham Schools.

THE ANNUAL PRIZES *consist of*

One of £10. 10*s.* for the best Dissertation on King William III.

Two silver cups of £6 each, one for *good conduct*, the other as a reward for superior learning.

Prize-books are also given to the First-Class Men, at the annual Examinations.

This college has *sixteen* BENEFICES.

Not more than three Sizars are here admitted.

TRINITY HALL.

Here there are

Twelve FELLOWSHIPS unrestricted as to county. Also.

Fourteen SCHOLARSHIPS of 10*s.* 6*d.* per week during residence.

Two of £12 each per annum. And

A Sizar-ship of about £60 per annum.

This college is almost entirely devoted to the study of Civil Law. It has the presentage, however, of *nine* ecclesiastical benefices.

CORPUS CHRISTI, OR BENE'T COLLEGE,

has *twelve* FELLOWSHIPS, *two* of which are appropriated to Norwich, and of the remainder, *four* must be given to Norfolk Men in preference to others.

THE SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS are

Nine, open to all counties.

Three by archbishop Parker, for Norwich Men.

Two by the same, for native scholars from Norwich, Wymondham, or Aylsham Schools.

Three of £ 20 each per annum, nomination vested with Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, who must appoint such men from the School of that city, as are sons of their Norfolk, Suffolk, and Lincolnshire tenants: or with the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, for Westminster Scholars; or with the Master and Fellows for any men from the province of Canterbury.

Two for natives of Kent, from Canterbury School —patrons, Dean of Canterbury, and Master of Eastbridge Hospital.

One for Norwich.

One for Cambridgeshire.

Six—Patrons 1st heirs male of Sir Nicholas Bacon, the founder, with the advice of a Fellow of the college and the Master of Redgrave School; 2ndly, the Masters and Fellows. In the latter case, they are restricted to men from Redgrave School—if any.

Three, one of which is presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury, to a native and scholar of that place. The other two must be given to men from the schools of Aylsham and Wymondham, who must also be natives of those places.

Seven unappropriated; *three* of them being with preference to the names of Caston, Clenche, Brownrig or Amfield.

One by John Borage of £5 per annum, for his name and kin, or a native of Norfolk.

One of £20 per annum, for the Founder's name of Colman, or in default, to four men from Norwich and Wymondham schools.

Two of £10 per annum each, for natives of York or Mansfield, or for natives of the York Diocese.

One of £20 per annum unrestricted.

Three of 1*s*. a week each.

Four of £ 10 each per annum, for men from St. Paul's school.

One of £ 30 per annum, for a man from St. Paul's school. Patrons, governors of the school.

Eight of £ 30 per an.
Four of £ 40 per an. } Given to such students as excel in the Annual Examinations.

THE ANNUAL PRIZES ARE

Two Silver Cups of 5 guineas' value each, to the two first Freshmen and Second Year Men, at the Yearly Examinations.

One Silver Cup of 5 guineas value for the best Latin Declamation.

One Silver Cup to the B. A. who is the highest Wrangler.

Here also are *Eleven* LIVINGS to present.

This is the best college for Norfolk Men.

PEMBROKE HALL.

Here are

Fourteen FOUNDATION, and

Two BYE FELLOWSHIPS,

open to all counties, with this restriction, that not more than three men of the same county be Fellows at the same time.

The SCHOLARSHIPS here, which are pretty numerous for the size of the college, are worth about £ 10 a year ; with

Three of £ 12 a year, always given to Sizars ; also,

Six of £ 40 each per annum, for superannuated scholars from Merchant Taylors' School, and for one man from Bowes' School in Yorkshire.

One of £ 50 per annum for a superannuated scholar from Merchant Taylors' school.

Some others of £ 40 each per annum, to men from Christ's Hospital.

Dr. Long erected an immense globe, the key conducting to which is kept by an Undergraduate, who receives £ 6 per annum, for such custody.

Prize-books are given twice a year to the first men at the College Examinations.

The patronage of this college consists of *Ten* LIVINGS.

Pembroke holds a high rank among the Mathematical colleges.

CATHERINE HALL.

Here are

Six FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIPS, restricted to

there being no more than two of the same county at the same time. Also

One for men from Coventry school.

One called the Conduct Fellowship.

Six with preference to Yorkshire, and then to Lincolnshire.

The SCHOLARSHIPS are

Ten of £ 35 each per annum (and rooms rent-free), with preference to Yorkshire and then to Lincolnshire men.

One of £ 10 per annum, for a man from Tamworth school.

Two of £ 6 each per annum, for men from Eton or Merchant Taylors'.

Three of £ 20 14*s.* 4*d.* per an.
Eight of £ 25 each per annum
One of £ 12 per annum
Five of £ 5 each per annum
Seven of £ 4 each per an.
Two of £ 3 6*s.* 8*d.* each per an.
Two of £ 2 13*s.* 4*d.* each per an.
Two of £ 2 each per annum

} All perfectly open.

Also *Bishop Sherlock's Librarianship* of £ 20 per annum, with rooms rent-free.

The *Master's Sizarship*, of £ 32 per annum.

The *Chapel Clerkship* of £ 20 per annum.

PRIZE-BOOKS are also given yearly at this college.

Its LIVINGS are *Four* only.

KING'S COLLEGE

is for Eton Men only. It consists of a Provost and seventy Fellows and Scholars. In 1824 there were sixty Fellows and ten Scholars. Being elected *Scholars* from Eton School, they become Fellows three years afterwards.

Here are a few prizes

One of £6 for *good behaviour.*

One of £20 for the same.

Four of £5 *each* for Declamations.

There are, moreover, *Twenty-eight* Benefices attached to it.

This college, magnificent as is its chapel and other buildings, and richly as it is endowed, is not much given to Literature or the Sciences. Once elected scholars, the gentlemen of King's have nothing more to do than to attend the Cathedral service in the chapel regularly every day, there being no compulsion as to any augmentation of the School-boy Classical knowledge they have attained at Eton. With regard to the sciences, these lazy men are

still less inquisitive. It is not, however, the fault of the men themselves, for who would toil and sweat in the labour of mathematics without any prospect of pay? These, forsooth, by a composition entered into between King's and the rest of the University, are allowed the high and superlative distinction of becoming Bachelors of *Arts*, prior to knowing any thing about the *Sciences*. They thus get their B. A. without the bore of the Senate-house Examination. But this is not the only bar to keep out the light from the King's Men. By the same composition (a foolish or mercenary one, surely, on the part of the University), the proctors, or peace officers (I fear I can't spell aright), are debarred all control over them. The *natural* consequence of which is, that the softer sex do much intermeddle with the affairs of this college.

It must be confessed, however, there are some splendid exceptions, amongst those King's Men who love knowledge for its own sake.

A parent has nothing to do with this college, and may therefore overlook this account of it, unless he has the means and inclination of sending his boy, whilst yet an infant, to Eton.

SIDNEY COLLEGE.

The number of FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIPS here is

Nine, open to any part of his majesty's dominions. Also

Two by Mr. Blundell, appropriated to his scholars of this college.

One to be nominated by the Company of Fishmongers.

There is, moreover,

A *Mathematical Lectureship*, of about £140 per annum.

The SCHOLARSHIPS are

Twenty of 7*s*. each a week during residence.

Two by Mr. Blundell, to men from Tiverton school.

The EXHIBITIONS are

Four of £13 each per annum, with preference to men from Oakham and Uppingham schools.

Two of £40 each per annum, for sons of the clergy; with preference to men from Grantham or Oakham schools.

Two of £12 each, for clergymen's sons.

At the Annual Examinations are given,

Two prize-books, of £ 9 each, to the best proficients in the Mathematics.

Two prize-books, of £ 6 each, to the best classical scholars.

Prizes are also given for themes and declamations; and there is

One of £ 10 to the B. A. highest on the Tripos of each year.

The number of LIVINGS is six.

MAGDALENE COLLEGE

has *Four* FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIPS,

Eleven BYE FELLOWSHIPS open to all counties.

Also

One appropriated to Shrewsbury school.

One travelling Fellowship for Norfolk Men.

The SCHOLARSHIPS here, are

Four of £ 63 each per annum, to men from Shrewsbury school.

Two of £ 20 ditto, from Shropshire.

Two of £ 63 ditto, from Wisbeach school.

Four of £ 60 ditto, from Leeds, Halifax, and Heversham schools.

Four of £10 each per annum.
Two of £8.
Two of £4.
One of £5, in the gift of the Haberdashers' Company.
Three of £3 6*s*. 8*d*. each per annum.
Four of £4 each per annum.
One of £22 10*s* per annum.
Two of £3 6*s*. 8*d*. each per annum.
One of £2 13*s*. 8*d*. per annum.
Two of £20 each.
Six of £4 each.

There are also

A *Chapel clerkship* of £12 per annum.
A *Sizarship* of £4 per annum.
A *Sizarship* of £2 per annum.
And the number of LIVINGS is *Six*.

From the number and value of the SCHOLARSHIPS at this college, it might be inferred that Magdalene was almost the best college in the University for parents of small means to send their sons to. They must be cautioned, however, against such a delusion.

The "Maudlin Men" were, at one time, so famous for Tea-drinking, that the Cam, which licks

the very walls of the college, is said to have been absolutely rendered unnavigable with Tea-leaves. On the first introduction of wine into this college, a student, moreover, is said to have *actually* purchased a whole bottle at once; when a party of a round dozen of wine-bibbers (himself making up the bakers' dozen, I wot) having assembled, the gentleman sported the door, declaring most solemnly that not one should budge without a skinful. The modern men of Maudlin, however, fully attest, by their copious libations, the immense strides they have made in civilization.

DOWNING COLLEGE.

This college, founded so recently as 1800, when completed in all its arrangements, will have

Sixteen FELLOWSHIPS and

Six SCHOLARSHIPS, to which, all Graduates of both Cambridge and Oxford, are equally eligible.

There are *two* LIVINGS at the disposal of this infantine establishment.

THUS have I walked the whole round of the colleges, pointing out to parents and guardians the respective merits and resources of each of them. It has appeared that Trinity College is unrestricted in every respect, and opens its treasures to natives of every country. There being, consequently, so much competition, however, for reasons above stated, it also appears, that in certain cases it is more advisable to enter at St. John's, or the small colleges. In short, if you are minded to send your son to the University, purchase the Cambridge Calendar, and look over the vacancies as to Fellowships, &c. and you will presently perceive, after having availed yourself of the hints conveyed throughout the preceding details, at what college you ought to fix him.

I shall now endeavour to lay before the reader, a sort of recapitulation of the foregoing estimates, or rather shall try my best (it is a delicate and difficult point) to sum up, as nearly as I can, the *revenue* of the University of Cambridge.

In the first place, over and above the items already specified, there is a fund arising from certain estates from government, &c. out of which the Salaries of the University officers, and other claims are paid, called the

UNIVERSITY

	£
University Chest, of about, per an....	16,000
Seventeen Mastership of colleges; averaging at least £1,200 per annum	20,400

Then we have,

Twenty-six Professorships and Lectureships, producing upwards of	7,200
Four hundred and sixteen Fellowships; which, reckoned at £200 upon an average (the Trinity middle ones, I have known to have exceeded £300 per annum), give.....	83,200
Nine hundred and ninety-three college Scholarships, Exhibitions, and Prizes, per annum	22,800
One hundred and one ditto, amounting to.....	2,327
Two hundred and ninety-four Benefices, (averaging about £300)	88,200
	£240,127

Such is the result of a rough estimate of the income of the University, independent of the fees paid by Undergraduates for tuition; and by all

the members upon the college-boards, in number about 5,000, for that privilege. These extra receipts, together with such others as individuals like myself must be unacquainted with, are at least £ 60,000 per annum. So that the *revenue* of this one University, thus devoted to the furtherance of Scientific and Literary knowledge, may be fairly rated at the round sum of

£ 300,000;

which is the amount of the *principal*, clubbing for by the originators of the

London University.

But these plotters and plodders will perhaps exclaim, "Well, and what have you done with these immense means?" To which the answer is sufficiently obvious and triumphant, viz.—"One moiety *at least* of the *Literati* of Britain (to say nothing of the benefit resulting to the community of students) are thereby enabled, with the '*Otium cum dignitate*,' to prosecute those studies which lead not only to their own aggrandisement, but also to the honour and glory of the British nation."

The doings of the University of Cambridge are abundantly testified by the following imperfect list of its worthies:

TRINITY.

NEWTON.
BACON.
BARROW.
COTES.
SMITH.
MASKELYNE.
COWLEY.
DRYDEN.
CRASHAW.
BYROM.
BYRON.
BENTLEY.
PORSON.
SPELMAN.
DOBREE.
COKE.
HAWKINS BROWNE.
CONYERS MIDDLETON.
ANDREW MARVEL.
NELSON (Pious).
WHITGIFT.

BISHOP NEWTON.
BISHOP PEARCE.
BISHOP WATSON.
BISHOP OF HINCHLIFFE.
ROBERT DEVEREUX.
FRANKLIN (TRANS. OF SOPH.)
GALE.
LEE, (DRAMATIST).
LLOYD.
MONTAGU, (EARL OF HALIFAX).
RANDOLPH
STEPNEY.
SMITH.
DUKE.
GRANVILLE.
RAY, (BOTANIST).
TWEDDELL.
CUMBERLAND.
ZOUCH

ST. JOHN'S.

RARE BEN JONSON.
OTWAY.
PRIOR.

BROOME.
MASON.
AMBROSE PHILIPS.
HAMMOND.
KIRKE WHITE.
ROGER ASCHAM.
BRIGGS, (Log.)
BALGUY.
DARWIN.
BENTLEY.
JOSH. BARNES.
GISBORNE.
BISHOP BEVERIDGE.
BISHOP JENKINS.
SOAME JENYNS.
BISHOP LAW.
STILLINGFLEET.
RUTHERFORTH.
OGDEN.
SIR J. CHEKE.
MARTYN.
NEWCOMEN.
HORNE TOOKE.
LORD ELLENBOROUGH.

KING'S.

COLLINS.
WALLER.
HOR. WALPOLE.
Dr. ALDRICH.
BRYANT.
FLEETWOOD.
OUGHTRED.
UPTON.
SIR WM. DRAPER.
MARTIN FOLKES.
JUST. PRATT.
STEEVENS, (Edit. of Shakspeare)
SIR VICARY GIBBS.

EMMANUEL.

FLAMSTEED.
WALLIS.
HORROX.
SIR W. TEMPLE.
CUDWORTH.
DAWES.
FARMER.

BISHOP BEDELL.
BISHOP HALL.
BISHOP KIDDER.
ARCHBISHOP SANCROFT.
COLSON.
TENNANT.

PEMBROKE.

SPENSER (FAERY QUEEN).
SMART.
ATWOOD.
PITT.
BISHOP RIDLEY.
STANLEY.
WHITGIFT.
BURKITT.
KNOWLES.
LAUNCELOT ANDREWS.
WRIGHT (PROJECTION).

JESUS.

ARCHBISHOP CRANMER.
DR. CLARKE (TRAVELLER).
LAWRENCE STERNE.

GILBERT WAKEFIELD.
FENTON.
FAWKES (Poet).
HARTLEY.

CHRIST'S.

MILTON.
LIGHTFOOT.
PALEY.
BEILBY PORTEUS.
SIR PHILIP SYDNEY.
BISHOP SHARP
LELAND.
SANDERSON.

PETERHOUSE.

GRAY.
GARTH.
MARKLAND.
SHERLOCK.
JEBB.
CLIFFORD.

QUEEN'S.

ERASMUS.
FULLER.
SIMON OCKLEY.
SIR F. WALSINGHAM.
BISHOP PATRICK.
DEAN MILNER.

CAIUS.

HARVEY (Disc. of Cir. of Blood.)
JEREMY TAYLOR.
JEREMIAH COLLIER.
SHADWELL.
LORD THURLOW.
DR. SAMUEL CLARKE.
SIR THOMAS GRESHAM.
VINCE.
DR. WOLLASTON.
DENNIS.
FENN.

CLARE.

PARKHURST (Hebraist).
TILLOTSON.
WHISTON.
DODD.
BISHOP BURNETT.
BISHOP MOORE.
WHITEHEAD (Poet).
DR. PARR.

BENE'T.

EARL OF HARDWICKE.
STUKELEY.
ARCHBISHOP PARKER.
BELOE.

CATHERINE.

BISHOP HOADLEY.
STRYPE.

TRINITY HALL.

LORD CHESTERFIELD.
BISHOP GARDINER.

SIDNEY.

TWINING.
SETH WARD.
MAY (Poet).
MARTYN.

MAGDALENE.

WARING.
CUMBERLAND.
HAY.

Many others of the illustrious dead might be adduced to swell the list, such as,

CHAUCER.
BUTLER.

DEMPSTER.
BRATHWAYTE.
DEVEREUX.
DONNE.
FANSHAWE.
POMFRET.
HARRINGTON.
LILLY.
TOUP.
LATIMER.

Having thus delivered myself of the advice I had to bestow, more particularly upon parents and other directors of the education of youth, and pointed out the eligibilities of the several colleges, I proceed to narrate such other experiences as may be useful or entertaining. It has already been notified, that, on my return to Cambridge, after a considerable absence, I again betook myself to studies both classical and scientific, with the view of preparing for a Fellowship. These occupations, together with pupillizing, engrossed all the hours I had to spare, from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same, and pretty much beyond that period indeed, for some months after I had snugly nestled again within the comfortable and

secluded retreat of the Bishop's Hostel. Besides a vigorous and steady perusal of the higher mathematics, and the more abstruse philosophy, I bothered myself somewhat with metaphysics, with morals, politics, and so on. But the ancients, poets and prosers, next to the mathematicians, I most consulted. An enumeration of the various works in either department which I thumbed over, would neither be useful nor amusing to the general reader, nor even to the student himself—seeing that when he shall, like men of the same standing as myself (if ever he be capable of it), have taken such an expanded view into the regions of knowledge, as to perceive the various treasures therein within his grasp, he will himself make the selection. Suffice it to say, once for all, that, from the time the student has passed the ordeal of B. A., his acquisitions are considered merely in the light of a passport through these same territories. Hitherto he has proceeded not one step in the devious career, without the aid of skilful guides. But the tutor, lecturers, and moderators, now declining to trouble themselves further with the gentleman, he is supposed to be by them fully equipped for any excursion he may be disposed to undertake. He now betakes himself more fre-

quently to the *reading desks of the libraries*, where, sitting for an hour or two occasionally, he will run over as many volumes, picking up by the way a number of isolated truths before unknown to him, as would, on first entering college, have, in the entire perusal (if that had been at all in his power), consumed as many twelve-months. Instead of *cramming* whole elementary volumes, which hitherto had been his drudgery, the B. A. proceeds to skim the cream of the most elaborate and erudite. Such is the difference between the studies of an undergraduate and a graduate, or rather of candidates for wranglerships and for fellowships. In these latter (by far the more agreeable) was I now to be busied for six months, or more probably for eighteen months, success at the first examination not being quite so probable as at the last.

These preparations were carried on with but few interruptions from my return to college to the Commencement in July. Occasionally, indeed, I relaxed, having, through my pupils and old friends, new ones continually falling in, and requiring a participation in their convivialities. I lived, in short, the life of one so far advanced in science, as to have attained beyond the labour

of fagging, and read and recreated alternately. I mixed as freely with gay-men, as with the soberer and worthier members of the University, and contracted intimacies, if not friendships, with both classes. For a Bachelor, "the men of my table" used to consider me a little too much given to the former, inasmuch as Thorpe and myself (the only two amongst them who dressed like gentlemen), were by them denominated the "Flash Bachelors." I confess I had imbibed, from considerable intercourse with the more intellectual of the gay-men, such as Tom Partridge, of St. John's, Beast Macauley, of Trinity (so called to distinguish him from Bear Macauley), &c., a sort of liking for their society. But I suffered not myself to be engrossed entirely by either. For on the same day that I, perhaps, tandemised into the jaws of the proctor, I dined, wined, or bitched with a Medallist or Senior Wrangler. About this time I can call to mind having one day been at a party where wit and humour, as refined as abundant, outstripped even the bottle, and after chapel entertained in my own rooms three Senior Wranglers and a Porsonian. The invitation was given to Atkinson, Holditch, Airey, and "Little Walker," with the

view of ascertaining whether, by the collision of such great bodies, any thing brilliant in wit, literature, or science, could be made to scintillate. But, alas, although prepared by the Gay Wits, whom I left in a roar, to bring these into contact, not one spark, during the whole evening, could I elicit. They were too deep in science to emerge easily into ordinary topics of conversation, or rather, perhaps, like "Castor and Pollux,"* of Caius College, conversant in such matters only. Certain it is, that so dull a quintetto was never performed by *non-reading* men, since Cambridge was an University.

Thus passed the time, between study and amusements, up to the COMMENCEMENT. In consequence of the visit of the duke and duchess of Gloucester, a princess royal or two, and a long train of the nobility, this year the COMMENCEMENT was celebrated with uncommon

* The two tutors of that college, so called because of their being continually together. These twin tutors, so saith scandal, at an assembly at Norwich, when all ears were open to catch the wisdom from their lips, brought forth but this one speechifying—says Castor to Pollux, "How many Wranglers shall we have, think you?" Says Pollux to Castor, "I hope we shall get three."

splendor. Even on Commencement Sunday, as it is termed, so fast were flocking the carriage and other folk from all parts of the country, that scarcely a lodging was to be had at any price. The streets of Cambridge, usually so little trafficked, were, even then, become as deafening as those of the metropolis. On the Monday the bustle increased, the town being then completely crowded with strangers. On this day was given an oratorio in the forenoon in St. Mary's Church, Miss Stephens, Mrs. Salmon, Braham, and many others of the first voice being the vocalists, and in the afternoon a concert in the Senate House. On the Tuesday, a public breakfast, commencing at four P. M., was laid out all round the cloisters in Neville's Court, at Trinity, for the royals, and upwards of fifteen hundred concomitants, the Duke's pavilion being raised on an elevated sort of terrace facing the Library, called the Tribunal. Between this and the Library were playing the whole time the Vauxhall band of Pan-pipers, and other musicians, who had been engaged at a considerable expense to attend. At a great cost, moreover, the principal walk between the Library and the bridge had been elevated by a plat-form, for the purpose of dancing. But this, from the unfavourable

state of the weather, proved useless. Other musical entertainments were also given this day in the Senate House, and on the Wednesday, a magnificent *déjeûné à la fourchette*, or something of that sort, was presented in the extensive and beautiful gardens of Sydney College; and thus I believe ended the Academical Festival (which takes place *on a large scale* about once in three years) called the COMMENCEMENT. I have not been particular in my description of it, from the circumstance of knowing but little appertaining thereunto from actual eyesight. A friend and his amiable daughter visited me all the way from Lincolnshire on the occasion; but the old gentleman, having an attack from a malady to which he was subject, required all my time and attention to alleviate his sufferings. Thus was I rendered unable minutely to describe what in general is esteemed a most imposing and pleasing spectacle. I never, however, regretted for a moment this trifling disappointment, it being as a feather in the balance against the indisposition of a tried and valued friend.

The Commencement would seem, in ordinary language, to mean the beginning of things each year at the University; but in reality then com-

mence the studies, as conducted by private tutors, for the next year's subjects. All, even the tutors, have had a month or six weeks' relaxation, from the general examination to this period, when the fagging *out of college* begins. The private tutors, with their groups of pupils retire to some Watering-place (as it has already been observed), or other summer residence, where, between occupation and amusements, the time passes away both profitably and pleasantly to both parties. For my own part, I tripped up to town for a space, with numerous introductions to the relatives of my friends there residing, and was, as usual, well entertained, and agreeably. One friend, not having yet reached London, wrote to his mother in one of the squares northward, telling her what an agreeable fellow I was, or something to that effect; for the old lady sent her youngest son express, to invite me *sans ceremonie*, to an evening's *tête-à-tête*. In her superannuation, she had forgotten my name, but merely requested verbally "the pleasure of the company of her son Jack's friend, from Trinity College." Now, it so happened that there were two of that description lodging in the same house at the moment, although the other gentleman was much less intimate with her son than

myself, and in no respect answering the description that the good lady had received of her intended guest. Hearing from her son that I was partial to music, a good rubber at whist, and so on, the good creature had extended her *tête-à-tête* and invited a posse of friends of the like tastes to meet the gownsman; but her astonishment was extreme, and indignation against her son not moderate, upon discovering the gentleman absolutely averse from, and ignorant of such indolencies. Next was he complimented upon his literary and scientific acquisitions, which produced in the *Gay-man*, no little surprise, his conscience telling him he had laboured to keep his head pretty clear of such incumbrances. In short, the lady and gentleman soon found themselves involved in as inextricable a labyrinth of mystery, as ever has been represented upon the stage, and would have jostled each other in the dark even to the end of politeness, had not her son speedily arrived to bring them to issue.

A few days after the above combatings, the son presented himself quite unexpectedly at my lodgings. I accompanied him to his mother's, who received me with sufficient urbanity; but, with a majesty of look and demeanor I shall never forget, bade him at his peril to approach her. Had I

been a sculptor or a painter, and in quest of a living, real, *bona fide* Minervà, I should have exclaimed instanter "εὑρῆκα, εὑρῆκα," so expressive of wisdom and experience was every feature in her time-worn countenance. Although beyond "three-score years and ten," all that portion of her body through which is seen the soul, was youthfully vigorous. Her eyes were keen and penetrating as the eagle's, and every glance from them beamed with the light of the world. The ways of mankind she had seen through and through. Three several husbands she had conducted through this vale of tears, the one an underwriter at Lloyd's, the next an opulent merchant of Gibraltar, and the last a clergyman—so that mankind was pretty familiar to her comprehension. Intelligence, in a word, beamed through every feature.

Well, as I was saying, the Cantab, her hopeful son, she kept at bay, not suffering him to approach her until her own good pleasure, somewhat after this fashion. Drawing herself up into most ineffable consequence, quoth she, "Thou, my son Jack! Impossible! I know thee not. Why, that face is none of mine; it's as long as a horse's. My son was always accounted handsome, and noble in his features, but thou'rt more the son of a Centaur.

Approach me not, but sit thee down there, at the door, if thy stays will let thee. Defend me from all dandies, say I. Thou fool! to take to frocks! My daughters were the plague of my life to get out of them, and the thing that calls himself their brother now spends my money to get into them. So thou hast contrived to be seated? Defend me from the monstrosities, the metamorphoses of the age! My son, Mr. ——," addressing myself, "had not only a visage a little in proportion, but I sent him down a full-blown rose; but this thing's as fair as the lilies of the valley. Defend me! I see what it is that makes thee pull long faces. But keep off." Then whispering me, she proceeded, "He's a chip of the old block, and I should hate him were he not so. Nature will prevail." Keeping him still in the distance, the servant announces Mrs. B., who is going to salute the old lady, but is checked with "I rejoice to see you, my dear madam, and especially in such health and spirits, but must decline the honour of your lips. Defend me! Feminine slobberings, indeed! No, if I must be kissed, let it be by a proper man. Come, you good-for-nothing nondescript, and be that man. Defend me! why it is my very son Jack—my own flesh and blood after all."

This scene being over, and another in the shape of a lecture, as to the fate of the last £100 note she sent him, the answers to which were any thing but satisfactory, the *denouement* of the mystery relative to myself took place, which produced wit and merriment from the "lady in black," as she usually styled herself, for months afterwards.

During this visit to the metropolis, I was also introduced to another extraordinary personage, but of the masculine gender. This was no other than the very venerable Maseres, Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer. Being ushered into his chambers in the Temple, by my friend who had beforehand told him I was *a lover of learning*, to say the least of it, he received me with all possible politeness for a man so stricken in years; and then habitually fell into that track of scientific conversation which had been his accustomed route for nearly a century. You may imagine, if you will take the pains, a person with as noble a mien as ever adorned the "human form divine," seated in his wicker easy chair, as closely resembling a hermit in *all externals* as you could desire to contemplate. His eyeballs, a little dimmed by the effulgence of ninety suns or thereabouts, turned upon me, with a look betokening the consciousness of much experience;

and putting aside the fine flowing hair which still in profusion fringed in snowy curls his spacious temples, he thus addressed me: "So, Sir, you belong to the learned and religious foundation of Trinity College. Aye, aye; well, it's a fine place for instruction of all sorts is that college, and has produced many, very many of the worthies of the nation. It's a few years —some two or three and upwards, since I studied the mathematics at Cambridge. But I was of Clare-Hall. Aye, aye, things have changed since those days. I suppose, Sir, they still persist there to worship their idol Newton? Aye, aye, I suppose so. Well, a greater ornament to the human race did never exist; and if any earthly being is worthy of so much honour, it is he. But I have ever doubted whether the Principia, that 'greatest monument of human genius,' as I think Voltaire calls it (who, by the way, upon such subjects could but prate from others as a parrot—a habit he pretty often indulged in), is the most proper for the youth of Britain so much to dabble in. I confess to you, Sir, I never understood the work, nor did I ever perceive it intelligible to any of my numerous friends there or elsewhere. Aye, aye, but it is a great repository of truth—of true results; and these are established more by the

experience of philosophers since Newton's time, than by his demonstrations. It is merely a book of results, Sir. Newton, after much solicitation from his friend Halley and others, drew up a hasty sketch of his discoveries, without condescending to bestow the time and trouble of a legitimate and clear demonstration of them, so as to make the way by which he arrived at these, visible to his followers. This obscurity in his writings, Sir, caused much controversy amongst his contemporaries, and made him regret having sent himself to press, thus to be a bone of contention. If he had taken the trouble to prove every thing like Euclid, Maclaurin, Telescope Gregory, or Blind Saunderson, that regret would have been spared him. Aye, aye, but so it was. In the last few years of his existence, Newton frequently lamented his synthetical brevity. I suppose, Sir, you have heard of, and read perhaps, Huyghens, a famous Dutch mathematician—the man whose discoveries gave rise to the invention of clocks, and who was, in all respects, a great philosopher. Aye, aye, he was a great man—clear in his demonstrations, and as exact as his subject would permit him: he was a great man. Newton often lamented, in his last days, not having adopted him as a model. Aye,

aye, Newton received so much happiness in the progress of discovery—so prolific was his genius, that it never flagged—that it gave him misery in any wise to be interrupted. Yes, Sir, he often regretted the way in which he wrote the Principia."

All this I listened to with some interest, and of course put in my yea and nay, whenever necessary, to keep the philosopher in motion, but the next topic was relative to the abuse of the *negative sign* in Algebra, about which he showed no sign of just discrimination, although through life, with Dr. Frend and some others, he had said and written so much about it. The ancient thereupon finding me no company, presently diverged to other topics; and, after taking a free and most circuitous circumbendibus, stopt just where he started, and re-commenced with, "A famous Dutch philosopher, Huyghens, the man who made such important discoveries relative to the descent of gravitating bodies, and to whom we owe the invention of clocks, and many other important discoveries; I say the Dutchman Huyghens was much admired by Newton, as a clear and luminous demonstrator. Aye, aye, Newton, Sir, when importuned to publish, selected from a huge mass of papers, the most important,

and without going through the drudgery necessary to make his work intelligible to men of ordinary capacities, contented himself, though not the world, with a mere recapitulation of his labors. The Principia, therefore, Sir, was at first inaccessible to all readers, except some two or three in each country, where science happened then to be in repute. The consequence was, that Newton saw himself rarely purchased; and himself, a giant, had to contend with a host of pigmies who assailed the citadel of science his mighty arm had unassisted raised. These feeble attacks were just galling enough to make him lament, to the day of his death, the obscurity of his demonstrations, and it was his constant regret that he had not adopted Huyghens as his model. Aye, aye, Huyghens, Sir, is a most perspicuous writer."

After the smile had gone the round of the company, at the expense of the Baron, who had favoured us with a duplicate of Newton's admiration of the Hollander, the discourse also freely circulated through the company. The merits of the late Queen Caroline were discussed with a little warmth of expression, and particularly by one reverend gentleman who, I was then informed upon credible testimony, had been speech-maker

general to her Majesty, during all her buffetings between her spouse and the people, or rather between the Nobility and the Mobility—between the Nobocracy and the Mobocracy. But we were not permitted long thus to engage, for the Baron, awakening from a slumber he had been enjoying in his wicker easel, again put aside his hoary locks, and again addressed his brother Cantab with, "Sir, I suppose you are still, at Cambridge, as great idolators of Newton as ever. Newton was, without doubt, Sir, the greatest genius of the human race. Aye, aye, Sir, he paced the regions of science with a fearless and a fearful tread. Unawed by the gloomy chaos which first met his approaches, he ventured the devious paths of knowledge with a firm, bold step, and made all obstacles recede before him. Aye, aye, Sir, Newton was indeed a leveler. He with an arm next to omnipotent, brought the ways and works of God within the scope of mortal ken, and spread abroad God's proper glory — the praise and adoration bestowed by the discerning portion of his creatures. Thus, to Newton is due all that fellow-creature can bestow on fellow-man. But what were his faults? Aye, aye, Newton had his faults. He thought *too much* of mankind. And, Sir, when he sent

forth to the world the wonderful discoveries he had made (which he was hardly prevailed upon to do), instead of giving them in the manner of Euclid, or of Huyghens, the famous Dutch mathematician, of whom, I suppose, you have heard or read, and who has written the most clearly of all mathematicians, he merely collected a number of results—numerous, indeed, but unaccompanied by *proofs*, and some of them not only unproved, but erroneous. It was Newton's practice very often to guess (at least it would seem so from his writings), but yet these guesses were almost always right, as subsequent researches very clearly show; and yet I can hardly think but that these supposed conjectures were founded upon some process which, with his usual brevity, he disdained to develope. Be this as it may, certain it is, Sir, Newton did not write so as to be understood. His Principia was a sealed book to nearly all his contemporaries, and is, indeed, to this day, understood but by very few. Aye, aye, Newton lamented with reason the method he adopted in his proofs, and in after-life would have presented his discoveries in a readable shape, taking the great Dutchman Huyghens as his exemplar, than whom a clearer writer never wrote; but government had foolishly

restrained the flood of benefits he was conferring on mankind, by making him Master of the Mint —an office more fitted for a jeweller, or any other man of business. Had they bestowed upon him some of the numerous sinecures which mere ignoramuses were enjoying, and loaded him with other distinctions, such as titles, &c. they would have evinced a juster taste and discrimination, and we should probably have had the secrets of nature, much more clearly laid open. Aye, aye, Huyghens was, Sir, a most luminous writer and eminent philosopher." Thus had the story of Huyghens and Newton been thrice told, with some few variations, when the venerable sage prepared to toddle from his rooms in the Temple, to Somerset House (his daily practice for years, up almost to the day of his death) there to take coach for Rathbone-place for dinner. But, during the preparation for departure, and along the way, he proposed republishing, at his own cost, merely for the love of science and his country, "Blind Saunderson's Algebra," "Telescope Gregory's Optics," and a series of other favourite works, on the same plan as he had already done the numerous bulky tomes of the Scriptores Logarithmici, viz. with the exception of a few copies for presents from

himself to libraries and to friends, to bestow the whole impression upon the editor. The editor of these I might have been but for my own indolent independence, for I never afterwards waited upon him, although solicited so to do by many, and especially by his printer, who very naturally, and not improperly, was desirous of a few more pickings out of the bounties of the Baron.

Another circumstance occurred during this visit to the metropolis, which also, like the interview with the Baron, proved more amusing than lucrative. An ancient Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, in love, like Cato, with learning to the last, was desirous of a dip into the streams of science, and sought me out as a fit instructor. Wealthy he was, and in no common repute as a *conveyancer*, well known, not only to all the limbs of the law, but in all the higher classes of society, with whom he seemed to have freely commingled, and more particularly with the scientific portion of the community. I waited upon him; but, from the first, despite of the disparity of years, could not relish the Anti-Cantabrigian notions of tutor running after pupil, and therefore determined beforehand of compromising my dignity (if at all), by a large increase in my terms. But the octogenarian, after

the customary salutations, in which he was much of the Chesterfield, commenced and continued for the space of three hours, an eloquent harangue upon science and the sçavans, descanting upon the peculiar merits of Hutton, Maskelyne, Bonnycastle, Pond, &c. &c. and relating numerous anecdotes concerning them and others. This popular view of mathematics and mathematicians, proved sufficiently amusing to myself, as well as to my unyouthful pupil, who thus took especial pains to prepossess me with an idea of his capacity for my instructions. But, on commencing the drudgery of Euclid, I found his intellects so scattered abroad by long excursions into other regions of knowledge, or rather so habituated to trace the ramifications of the law, or perhaps so closely shaven by that universal leveller, old Time, that I despaired from the first onset of ever bringing the father of geometry and his venerable idolator to any thing approximative towards a tolerable intimacy. The day was gone by for such an acquaintance to be feasible. But yet, to his honor and eternal praise be it spoken, this worthy was desirous of applying his wealth, something like the Baron, to the advancement and preservation of science. He developed to me schemes and pro-

jects he had formed of doing much in that way, and more especially of causing to be collected and digested the voluminous and no less valuable discoveries of Euler. This vast scientific treasure he would have largely contributed to publish in one entire mass, under the title of "The Works of Euler;" but it seems many of his friends derided his zeal for posterity, hoping thereby to divert his wealth into other channels; and others, lukewarm in the cause, either thought the thing next to impossible for any individual, or that the work, from its immensity, and consequent limited diffusion, was altogether one of supererogation. For my own part I readily fell in with the magnificent project, and had I possessed his means, would certainly have shared the glory of being so great a benefactor to creation, as to have rendered the labours of one of its greatest intellectual lords more generally available.

Mr. Valpy strongly entertained an idea at one time, and may be still brooding over it, of publishing Euler's works by subscription. As it is to be presumed no gentleman, who prides himself upon his library, would be without such a monument of industry and genius, and certainly that no philosopher or geometer would fail to patro-

nize it either by purchase or by recommendation; his next great national undertaking (if that can be called national which is beneficial to the whole world) I should recommend to be this—that is, provided my pupil aforesaid have not already, or do not intend, putting forth the said work on his own proper responsibility.

Greatly have I diverged from the subject last on the tapis: indeed, from the direct road I at first chalked out for my career, have I most inordinately deviated at sundry times already, and much fear me, but I may be irresistibly tempted that way even again to err. But I will nevertheless strive to be as little discursive as the reasons which first produced episodicals will permit. During this sojourn in the "Land of Life," I had other adventures than those already detailed. A number of *soi-disant* discoverers of systems of the world, which were to upset the Newtonian, came successively in contact; amongst whom the most redoubtable was the one whose essays have made some small noise in the mouths of the semi-philosophers. From this gentleman, the leader of the deluded, you may gather now and then a little grain from amongst the chaff wherewith he strives to blind you; but you would hardly be recom-

pensed for the trouble. His greatest enemies must give him full credit for possessing a most gentlemanlike exterior, and manners at once elegant and pleasing; but his warmest friends can never counsel him to better purpose than by restraining the flow of his accomplishments within their proper channel, a course as distinct from the depths of science, as is the babbling brook from the profoundest ocean. In a word, amiable and imposing as are the numerous qualifications which constitute and adorn this character, his mind was not cast in the true mould for philosophical contention. Nevertheless, he had combated most unyieldingly with the first geometers of this and other countries, and doubtless still perseveres in his supposed triumphs over Truth and Newton.

Many other characters that successively fell in my way in this trip to the metropolis, could I depict to the imagination of the reader. One, for instance, of that portion of the fair sex, technically styled "blue stockings." Whatever might be the colour of those vestments so necessary to protect from the rude gaze of man the corporeal propwork of the maiden, I did not very closely investigate, but that the superstructure was thus imbued, was abundantly apparent to all nescent in

the tints of "blue-ruin," or the hues of "blue-devils." Like the lady's physiognomy, which had most philosophically imbibed all the colours of the rainbow, her mental features had likewise assumed tinges the most curious and fantastical. Her works, extravagant as they are in all sorts of inconsistency, hyperbole, and mock-sublimity, are but weak and feeble, compared with the bold flights of her conversations. Amongst thousands of the like, her ideas as to "hereafter," were curious, and to authors (successful ones I mean) not absolutely, perhaps, devoid of interest. "They who possess not," says she, "intellect enough to claim the rare and distinguishing appellative of genius, need fear neither God nor Devil. They are equally incapable of great good, or of great evil; have capacity commensurate neither with the rewards of Heaven, nor the torments of those who go down to the pit. Is not Belzebub a genius? Did ever an angel, holy or wicked, revisit the regions of earth, and display to his successors a mediocrity of mind? No, no, no, from the Archangel himself, down to the veriest imp infernal, are they all geniuses. Hence I maintain that heaven is not the "Paradise of Fools," nor does Hell itself yawn for prey so contemptible," and so

on for ever will she clack; and yet is this blue-stocking held in great estimation by the public—by a discerning public.

But once more resuming my place in the Tally-Ho, I now bid adieu to London and its particulars. The Baron may boast of Huyghens, and declaim against the men of negatives; the Bencher fumble Euclid; the Knight still tilt with Newton; and the Lady annihilate the spoons and milk-sops—all is one to me. Away whisks the "leathern convenience" to that clime too genial to the lovers of knowledge ever to quit without regret (except for a season), or to approach unawed by the most sacred recollections. In less, then, than that fraction of the day which gives birth to the *leap year*, again did I settle in the Mathematical Palladium of Britain. Remote from the contentious wranglings of that vast theatre, where all passions for the filthy lucre are in constant agitation, I had now recourse for the last time, prior to finishing my academical career, to those mental energies to which are almost indispensable the facilities of abstraction afforded by those philosophical retirements—the *English* Universities. Again betaking myself to the cloisters of Trinity, close to the Library, after a due provision from it, I nestled

snugly in my rooms, looking backwards into the Nightingales' walk, and then began brooding over the aforesaid provision, that if possible something might be hatched for the ensuing Fellowships' Examination. This to me was the last and most important of all the contests for honours and emoluments at my college, and therefore required the most strenuous exertions of any I had yet made. To attain this ultimatum, my time was now fully occupied, with the exception of the customary and needful relaxations of society. I freely commingled, as in times past, with the gay and the grave; with the former over the convivialities of the battle, the field, or the Tennis-court; with the philosophers in "working problems," or discussing the sobrieties of the tea-table. High and monied connections were to be formed amongst the lively and elegant knights of the racket, and indeed many of the most talented of the University sought health and strength from that most delightful of all recreations. By the way, the University would act wisely were they to erect, at their own expense, some four or five of these Tennis-courts, with the view of seconding the mental exercises assigned to the students, by affording them, at a trifling cost, the means of

preserving the "*sana mens in sano corpore.*" Cricket is a noble and manly game, and, for want of a still better, is judiciously patronized by the Heads; but Tennis is infinitely more attractive, and less destructive of time, an hour's play being enough, in all reason, "to brace the body and invigorate the mind," and "to make a quick eye and a body ready to put itself in all positions," as Bacon saith. Were these suggestions to be adopted, much dissipation and waste of time and money would assuredly be prevented, as numbers would thus spend their leisure in preference to the allurements of the "winings," the billiard tables, or Newmarket. Other beneficial effects would ensue, of which not the least, a closer connection between the gay-men and the reading-men. The austerities and pedantic habits too often contracted by the latter, and the reckless unthinking levities of the former, by thus being brought into contact, would, by degrees, become conspicuous, and be mutually corrected. The two extremes would thus meet in the happy medium. Surely gymnastics, so highly esteemed and cultivated by those nations of antiquity which have handed down to us every species of excellence, will no longer be deemed unworthy the patronage and support of

an enlightened University, the avowed adorers of the Greeks and Romans; and in an especial degree these exercises, which, in every respect, so far excel all others. They have ever been the sport of kings, and, what is more, are not unworthy the attention of philosophers. The game of Tennis, played to perfection, presents many very interesting problems on the motion of rotation, of which, perhaps, the most curious is the phenomenon of the ball duck-and-draking *horizontally* (not vertically, as in water) the whole length of the wall, without once coming to the floor. The late Dean Milner took great pleasure in seeing this exhibited, using oftentimes to visit the court for that express purpose. That, and several other freaks of the little elastic whizzers, would puzzle some of the profoundest mathematicians, or at any rate afford them simple and beautiful illustrations of that theory which expounds nature both in her pigmy and in her gigantic operations; in the nodding of a spinning *top,* or the nutation of the earth's axis. Our worthy tutor and lecturer in the second year, when upon the doctrine of the Collision of Bodies, set us, I remember, a number of problems relating to billiards; "how to make one ball strike all the sides of the table, and lastly the other ball," for

instance of which having himself produced a "neat and brief solution," and delivered himself of the customary "Very good," with great unaffected simplicity, he concluded with, "You can any of you, gentlemen, strengthen this theory, by just putting it in practice at the tables at Chesterton." Now, what I should recommend in the lecture-room, would be a trip to the Tennis-court, where, under the learned direction of Professor Phillips, the student may speedily apply, in actual practice, whatever knowledge he may have brought along with him, of the several theories of Collision, Projectiles, Rotation, &c. &c. Here may they not only "strengthen their faculties intellectual, and consolidate the frame corporeal," but also learn the value of their intellectual treasures.

"Hark," said the man with one tale, whenever he entered fresh company, "did you not hear a gun go off? No! why that's extraordinary—well, talking of a gun, I'll tell you a story of a gun," &c. Like this genius I exclaim, "Did I not speak of Chesterton?" No! but I think I did: well, never mind; the word recalls to my memory the many pleasant hours I there spent about the period of which I am now writing. Billiards,

indeed, engrossed rather too many of my precious hours, and induced somewhat of an inkling for what Tennis, like Chess, affords no excitement—a habit of betting. But this ticklish and dangerous propensity I had always strength of mind sufficient to subdue within reasonable limits. The chief attractions of Chesterton, to my mind, were its rusticities. Those who reside during the long vacation, may pass away a summer's evening here as delectably as may be desired, either under the shady bowers of the bowling-greens, perusing some favourite author, or revelling luxuriously on the sweets of the village. The only disagreeable here to be met with is the length of the bill, which, to be sure, is the great eye-sore in all places of entertainment. Mr. Wonfor gave, and doubtless does still give, tick when required (that is, nine times in ten); but then his apparition was soon to be found with the loud single rap at your door, with "I hope it's convenient, Sir, for you to settle my small account, Sir;" and again, if your reply was, "Never more inconvenient, Mr. Wonfor," his rejoinder was sure to be, "I beg pardon, Sir, but am rather *deef*, Sir." Those after-claps, the "small accounts," I say, were, as they are, not only at Universities, but throughout the world,

the qualifiers of our enjoyments—the thorns in the roses. These excursions to Chesterton, in fact, which daily became more frequent, as well as others to more distant villages, situated on the margin of the Cam, together with other sources of inconsiderate expense, did, at this juncture, so much increase the number of pecuniary applications at my door, that, with a trio of graduates, who had been participators in these sports, and as deeply involved as myself in the consequences of extravagance, I now bethought me of the means of solvency, at whatever sacrifice of future prospects or property it might be accomplished. In pursuance of this scheme, we suffered our studies materially to be interrupted, laying our heads together to devise a joint supply for pecuniary deficiencies. We presently noticed in the Cambridge Chronicle an advertisement, inviting gentlemen of the University to apply to a Mr. S. (residing close to Whitfield's Tabernacle, in Tottenham-court-road) for loans on securities of all sorts, on conditions apparently the most liberal and confidential. A correspondence forthwith ensued between myself and this money-scrivener, which soon appeared to my coadjutors to be coming fast to the consummation devoutly wished, and

which, at length, after the lapse of a month or so, so far advanced, that I was summoned to London, the more speedily to bring things to a termination. Transported with the idea of being immediately supplied with the needful, I was despatched, well appointed by my associates, to negociate personally with the high contracting parties. Arriving and settling myself snugly in a comfortable hotel, I presently waited upon the advertiser, who, with much ceremonious politeness, regretted delays—the absence of his clients from town—but appointed the day after to-morrow for another interview. This day the gentleman had been ten miles out of town to see the *actual* lender, his client, and was to see him again three days hence; so that by that day se'nnight he entertained not the smallest doubt of having something decisive to communicate, and should then call at my hotel. Certes, he performed that part of the promise, the call; but as to the information he supplied, there was nothing substantial or circumstantial relating to the loan. More time was still requisite to bring parties together to inspect legal instruments, to ascertain the validity of the tendered securities and other matters; but positively all matters would be finally adjusted in the course of

a few days, and, in short, I might as well, to expedite the business the more effectually, advise my friends in Cambridge forthwith to come up, in order to be ready for signatures. This mandate they eagerly obeyed; and in the full faith of soon having wherewithal to pay the piper, gave way to tavernings and other carousals which, in the course of about fourteen weeks, brought us all to a nonplus. Having drained all immediate resources of the "ready," and mine host beginning greatly to drawl in speech, and to lengthen his physiognomy, we at length made a desperate sally to the supposed procrastinator's dwelling, in order to demand explanation, when all that this pettifogging limb of the law had to say for himself was, that he had used his best endeavours amongst his connections to raise the said money, but, after all, was constrained to admit, with the most humiliating protestations of regret, that he had not been so fortunate as to find a client for his purpose. A lesson this to money borrowers.

Deeply disappointed and chagrined at so unexpected a result, and nothing loth to shun, by absence, the consequences forthwith to be apprehended from it, all contrived to depart in peace—one to Cambridge, another to Wales, and so on,

all but myself, who abided the brunt of the business, and for my pains soon became personally acquainted, for the first time, with John Doe and Richard Roe. These gentlemen, descended from a most ancient family, and who can boast not only of an unlimited pedigree, but of the most irresistible influence in all parts of the empire, proved so graciously condescending one morning, as both of them to wait upon me in the most familiar manner you can conceive, and, *nolens volens*, insisted upon introducing me to the august presence of a Princess of the Blood, at the Castle and Stronghold in King's Street, Soho, the temporary residence of her Royal Highness, Olave of Cumberland. The lord in waiting, an Israelite, received me with the *customary* honours, and, with infinite urbanity, ushered me first into a posterior saloon, already occupied by a dozen, or thereabouts, of humbler denizens, and thence, after certain preliminaries were gone into, and all the formalities of "Hope I don't intrude," and so forth, into the first-floor—into the very presence of this disputed piece of royalty. Whatever may be the merits of the claims of that lady to illustrious *birth*, during our transitory conference, she appeared to possess a considerable portion of that ease and

natural politeness (if I may so say) which have ever distinguished the reigning family. Having no bias either to or from the lady in question, I insensibly quitted her society for that of my own, and presently found myself *tête-à-tête* with myself, in an adjoining suite of apartments, and at full leisure to reflect on what, for the first time in my life, I had just lost, the blessings of liberty. Comfortable and commodious as was my cage, yet could I not for some days divest myself of the horrors which I believe universally seize upon those who, for the first time in life, suffer personal restraint. My cage was a golden one, at least gold was a necessary article within it, as the daily cost thereof was just a semi-sovereign; but yet for some time all my attempts at merriment proved unavailing. So far from a song, I could not even accomplish a chirping in my confinement; and yet I was not a solitary bird, for an abundance of poor devils there were, dispersed either singly or in groups, throughout the domicile, who were as socially disposed as could be desired. To reconcile me to a longer stay with the worthy, the Genius loci, Janitor, or by whatever name the gentleman must be distinguished, used to ease himself during the diurnal visits he

made me for the "expenses," of sundry anecdotes relating to his calling, of which the most appalling and least calculated to allay my disturbed imagination, was that of a brother Cantab, and a pillar of the church, who that day fortnight, and in the identical spot assigned for my hopeful slumbers, had reduced to experiment the Soph's silly argument against Paley and Suicide, by shaving himself with the edge of the razor too little aslant the jugular to need any repetition of the operation. The greatest of all the evils attending this incarceration, I found to be the immediate desertion of some of my most valued friends, which, by the way, is a complaint as old as the day when friends were first invented; one excusing himself from bail, because of an oath imposed upon him by his wife, and another shrinking from the same because he had reasons best known to himself, and which he need not explain. To these two only, besides a brace of "Trinity-men," who not being housekeepers, were inadmissible, did I apply for the means of extrication. Taking these as samples of the rest of the species, I sought no more to be convinced of the worthlessness of friends in adversity; but plunging into the depths of despond-

ency, bewailed the imprudencies to which I owed my predicament, in strains as repentant as most sinners do, and as firmly resolved to avoid them for the future. But whilst these wholesome resolutions were engendering in my pericranium, and I was beginning to rouse myself from the stupor that was going nigh to overwhelm me, a gentleman who had been down to Cambridge after me, now ferreted me out in this hole of life. The gentleman (and a true gentleman he is in mind, although by trade a publisher), after a few sensible regrets at the circumstance of my detention, put into my hands, on my own terms, a work, which at once rendered me independent of *friendly* succours, and eventually put no inconsiderable sum into his own coffers. The expenses of each day amounting, on the average, to a guinea or thereabouts, I nevertheless was industrious enough, during a ten-days' sojourn in this destination of the thriftless, to amass more than enough for the ravenous and all-comprehensive grasp of the aforesaid hotel-keeper. More than enough I say; for easily circumstanced as I was, my situation demanded other claims than those of mine host—calls on humanity. In the common room of the

"Lock-up" (call a spade a spade we will), which occasionally I *descended* to enter, were characters of various sorts and denominations. Up and down the center of the room stalked a bulky King's cheese-monger, muttering to himself, in deep soliloquy, although in accents audible to the whole company, "A most unlucky thing for him to be out of town at this very moment, when bail is so necessary to me: the rascals will make away with my property, instead of executing my orders, supposing me far out of sight. Oh agony, agony! Then there's the duke's supply! I shall lose his custom. Here! a sheet of paper! let me write elsewhere: have you a porter?" The janitors, who seemed to know this man of business, evinced more sympathy for him in the supposed delinquencies of his shopmen, than might be expected from their occupation. One looks not for the tenderness of a lamb from a butcher, nor for scarcely a quantum suff. of humanity from the doctors, but yet you sometimes hit upon laudable exceptions in these tribes, as also in those of slave-drivers, gaolers, and janitors. An instance I had before me; but whether the sympathy was felt for the man or his Mammon, may admit of some disputation.

At a table on one side of the apartment sat a veteran in these wars, relating,

> "O'er a jorum of nappy,
> Quite pleasant and happy,"

the numerous skirmishes and onslaughts he had indulged in with the "shoulder-fanciers" (as he termed them) during his *sufferings*, but declared himself resolved to hazard another and another campaign. Thrice had he entered the Gazette, but never with promotion, and thrice the profligate threatened to re-appear there. A wag hereupon remarked, that being a tailor, he should gazette it three-times-three, and thus reduce himself to his own proper fraction of a man.

Another unfortunate was a spruce linen-draper, accompanied by his faithful pretty little spouse, and a tidy fac-simile in miniature of himself. This worthy had evidently carried off bank, till, and every thing pecuniary from his premises, as his pockets were bulging, like Grimaldi's, with bank-notes and sovereigns; and, whilst he remained, having fortunately provided himself with a more trusty household than the cheesemonger, his riches daily increased. He manœuvered so skilfully the duns who had entrapped him, that in a day or two

a whole posse waited on him, granted him instant liberty, and a letter of licence for three years.

A fourth there was, a sprightly, gentleman-like young fellow, of five-and-twenty, dressed in the first style of fashion, bespangled with the appendages of watches, rings and brooches, sparkling with most dazzling brilliance, and scented with all the perfumes of Arabia: a corresponding swell of gait and demeanor bespoke him the very quintessence of Bond-street. Yet this same fine, or rather superfine, gentleman heeded not the homeliness of his associates in general, nor even the squalidity of some few of them, but made himself perfectly free and easy with the meanest, playing at cribbage with one, at dominos with another, swilling "heavy wet" with a third, and making himself quite agreeable to all. Addressing the author of these pages, his discourse assumed a loftier tone, and with much vivacity and intelligence he recounted his travels and numerous adventures—going the "grand tour" over again for the general entertainment, and ending his relation with "scenes at college." On hearing the word *college* pronounced, I immediately fancied a familiarity with his phiz at Cambridge; but he smiled at my ignorance, as well as did the rest of the

audience, on hearing me declare that I knew not that the King's Bench was thus designated. In the short space of four years, he had wasted his patrimony; and although, to get out from amongst us, he gave up property to a very considerable amount, yet it was pretty evident that he was but retarding, for a short season, a fate almost as forlorn as that of the prodigal son.

Many other characters here seen might be described, but that is not the object of the work. Some were so deplorably situated as to be utterly destitute, and no sooner did they arrive, than they were instantly despatched to prison, there to be despoiled of their coats and other spareables, for the customary entrance-penny, or gate-fees. Some of these miserables we gave a start to by subscription; of whom, the hardest case was that of a poor forlorn tailor, who had left his native land of Yorkshire, to speculate for jobs in London. After a few weeks spent vainly in the pursuit, his landlord sent him to "coop" without a penny in his pocket, or sufficient cloth whereon to hang a pocket. This being clearly a malicious persecution, we subscribed the sum of twenty-six shillings and sixpence for the poor dejected creature, and had the satisfaction of receiving a letter in two

days after his departure for prison, couched in the most glowing terms of gratitude for having enabled him to commence "a roaring trade within the walls, which he had so long sought for in vain without." This "knight of the thimble" was indeed a *sufferer*, though not according to Tom Shuffleton's acceptation of the term. Besides these several characters, who actually present themselves to those frequenting the hold-fasts of the metropolis, at each and every one of them you hear from mine host, if you can afford to unbottle him, the history of all the poor devils that they and the whole craft have kidnapped since these conveniences or half-way houses first were established. The little Israelite aforesaid recounted to me, over the tell-tale ambrosial, very numerous anecdotes of illustrious persons who had fallen into their snares—of some great ones who were never apparently more happy than when thus constrained to settle the just demands of their clamorous assailants, being bent upon practising the "regularly irregular," who might not with safety be particularised—of others, such as poor Sheridan and Morland, who were so desperately profuse in expenditure, as scarcely for a week in a year to take up with any other residence. But

leaving it to others to enlarge upon these topics, or referring to "Tommy Moore," and other biographers of those whose means were so disproportioned to their minds, I must *positively* quit the subject, remarking, merely as a *finale*, that in this place as an asylum did I remain, making no fresh requests to *friends* for bail or pecuniaries, until from my pen I worked out my own deliverance, and without fear and trembling.

The scenes exhibited in this abode of mirth and misery—of mirth wild and unnatural, and of misery approaching to the most forlorn wretchedness—suggested ample scope for reflection, both for my own advantage, and possibly for that of my fellow-creatures. The consequences of thoughtlessness, of imprudence, indeed of improvidence and extravagance in all their shades and varieties, were here too palpably depicted to escape observation, and failed not to impress my mind with many salutary determinations. At the same time, however, reflecting on the preferableness of my own situation, in comparison with that of those I had still left in durance, whose only escape was from the "frying-pan into the fire," from thence to a stronger-hold, I now, for the first time, felt in full force the high advantages of mental cultiva-

tion. *Alma-Mater* was now, indeed, a mother to me. With heartfelt gratitude for her maternal care and instruction did I now avail myself of the resources she had thereby enriched me with. These ebullitions, however, presently burst, on a review of the consequences that must ensue from the disappointments I had endured, and the detention ascribable to them. On entering upon a calm consideration, I had soon to regret, that whilst thus incarcerated, and deprived of loco-motion, the mass of mankind had not been stationary; that, in fact, the Fellowship-Examination at Trinity had passed over, and thence annihilated all hopes of that honourable independency, towards which all my labours had been directed, from my very noviciate. Having never failed at other examinations, I had but reasonably entertained sanguine expectations of success at this one, and was ambitious enough to believe it was by no means unattainable. These thoughts flashed across my mind certainly, and somewhat disturbed my habitual repose; but the philosophy of experience had fortified my mind with power to repel them, and I soon resumed my usual tranquillity.

Banishing all thoughts of returning to Cambridge as a constant residence, with perfect com-

posure I soon found myself quietly fixed amid the bustling hum of that "human hive," that "epitome of human nature," "that world in little," that—what shall I say? London. Despatching a letter each to my tutor, gyp, bedmaker, and laundress, with directions as to the disposal of my furniture, wardrobe, crockery, and linen (the last three sorts of chattles are perquisites to the domestics who have presided over them), I bade adieu to that land of scientific and literary lore, which long had been dearer to me even than the land of my forefathers.

It had, from the first, been intended, that I should prepare for the church, by my friends and relatives at least; but although such were my own intentions at one time, yet the farther I advanced in the usual course of education for that profession, the more averse did I feel from embarking in the perilous undertaking. Perilous to my own soul always appeared the charge and care of others'. Nevertheless I saw numbers, as little fitted for the sacred trust as myself, fearlessly and eagerly rush into the dread responsibilities, and as fearlessly disregard the flock consigned to their care, taking thought of the fleece, and of that only. This indifference of others, however, only served

to awaken my own apprehensions, and to increase my reluctance to convert into a business whereon to subsist, the arduous and all-important duties of that good and faithful shepherd, who must "carry the lambs of his flock in his bosom, and gently lead those that are with young"—who must devote his time, talents, and all sublunary gifts to the salvation of his brethren. Such were ever my sentiments as to entering the church; but as I never could divest myself of the frailties of the flesh, so as to be sure of so sacrificing worldly gratifications, I have never ventured to assume the garb of holiness.

Not availing myself, therefore, of my degree as a passport to the church, nor at all relishing the quirks, quibbles, and downright rascalities of the bar, to which it is also a necessary preliminary, I betook me, at this crisis or era of my life, to the profession which had already obtruded itself upon me. I commenced author. Engagements with the publishers from the first one, which I had some difficulty of procuring, had greatly multiplied upon me, and I had at this period, in fact, to conduct a Greek work, another in Latin, and two in the Mathematics; these latter being of an original cast, and calculated to promote the studies

of that place to which I still bore the strongest attachment. Booksellers, publishers, printers, reporters, mag-mongers, authors, reviewers, and all the other tribes of the illuminati and their purveyors, were now my familiar intimates, and some sworn brothers. With reporters, players, and editors of periodicals, did I wind up the night at one or other of the "Finishes." Here were freely disclosed the secrets of their respective callings, which, were I to divulge, it would be a breach of faith not even to be tolerated by the curious reader. Every craft have their subtleties, which is the reason, perhaps, why they so combine to keep the market with the public on their own terms and conditions. But it is not for me to promulgate them. What, for instance, would become of the "genus irritabile criticorum," were their articles analyzed and "weighed in the balance"? Certes, they would lack weight, and greatly "be found wanting." The whole fraternity would "kick the beam" to a certainty—probably "kick the bucket." But having hazarded so far with my *natural* enemies, I must maintain my ground by a few knock-down arguments, the potential blows glancing from their own weapons. At the aforesaid Finish, amongst many others of

the like tendency, the following colloquy I perfectly recollect:—

B. Did you ever hear so good a joke as that of Elliston's the other day?

F. What might it be, pray you?

B. You must have seen it in the papers. There appeared in "The Times," some while ago, a most clever critique upon his performance in the character of Rover, cutting him up root and branch, proving him the most arrant buffoon and coxcomb that ever strutted the stage, and all that, you know. I recollect the thing very well indeed: it made some noise, being considered a spirited, well-written criticism, and evincing much acquaintance with the stage, and theatrical tactics in general. The applause it met with attracted immediately the notice of Elliston, who commenced legal proceedings against the parties.

F. Well, what was the result?

B. The result is simply and briefly, that Elliston proved an alibi on the night in question, having never quitted Stratford Place, for most *substantial reasons*, and his part was taken by another. Of course the paper and critic were thrown.

F. That's abundantly excellent, though. It

reminds me of the tricks you used to play the public. I suppose you are as little scrupulous as ever with the fare you give them.

B. Why, you know, my dainty fellow, that these periodicals and ephemerals being mere luxuries in the literary banquet, "to be received" only when the substantial courses are removed, they must be racy, fantastical, and whipt up into a sort of frothiness, or they won't down, depend upon it. All weighty and serious matter must of necessity be excluded. To produce something readable to those who are incapacitated by nature or indolence from thinking, is the first object of the editor of a Review. It must be light and airy, gay and lively, unsubstantial and incorporeal, to suit the tastes and appetites of *our* patrons. This is the food for them to digest. The authors themselves are the only ones with whom it is indigestible, and these are as often delighted with our labours as displeased with them.

F. Not quite so often I believe. You venture upon all indiscriminately, most impartially, I allow, but occasionally you meet with a rebuff: for instance, Byron proved something more than a match for you, and, in general, those that either give a few broadsides in his manner, or pass over

your strictures with silent contempt, are the only ones to cope with you.

B. You are right there a little. As in other contests, so in literary warfare, the party who have least temper, are generally worsted, unless, indeed, the wrathful side can plant his great guns so as to demolish the adversary at a single discharge of his artillery. When Valpy was so furiously attacked by Blomfield, and in my opinion so unduly, his best defence of the Thesaurus was, not immediately and without preparation to meet his assailant, in the person of the doughty champion who espoused the combat, but rather like a skilful general, to concentrate his forces with the same deliberation employed by an enemy, or to show, by indifference, that the blow had glanced innocuously athwart him. Blomfield got possession of the field from the secrecy and diligence with which he planned and executed the attack, and the only way to dispossess him of the vantage, was by having recourse to the like manœuvres.

F. Blomfield certainly had the field to himself there, so well had he reconnoitred the strength and position of the enemy, and plied the shafts of misrepresentation, ridicule, and sarcasm, with such stunning and overwhelming force, as would

have staggered the stoutest opponent. He presented an example to critics worthy of all imitation. Blomfield made himself master of the subject, had *perused*, if not *read*, the book he animadverted upon, and therefore, although much that he has advanced is recklessly extravagant and malicious, he speaks with a boldness, and even audacity, that with most readers is tantamount to the very essence of truth.

B. Why, as to the confidence of the writer with the public, it matters but little whether that confidence be real or assumed. In either case it will work conviction in the minds of the unsophisticated. Availing himself of this want of discrimination, that clever, sprightly fellow ————, of Lincoln's Inn, although he cannot yet make interest to get a brief, will often, for the joke's sake, abuse most opprobriously the same book in one Review, that, in another, he extols to the very firmament. Like many of his own profession, he thus gets the fee on both sides, and smiles at the dupes called the *reading* public. This wag is a Serjeant Eitherside, *bona fide et ipso facto*.

How much farther proceeded this dialogue between the editor and contributor, I don't recollect very precisely, inasmuch as I now gently slipt

into a pleasant slumber in the box adjoining to them. But notwithstanding the drowsiness, which even these exposures could not arrest, I occasionally, during a lucid interval, learnt the several tricks of getting your own reviews inserted (a practice quite facile in these days); of two certain rival Reviews always taking opposite sides of the question, thus making the poor author the bone of contention, &c. too numerous to be here particularized.

The above relation will doubtless be unsavory to the whole tribe of *professed* critics, and the more so because of the facts related being so near akin to truth and reality. But I fear not their displeasure; for if Alma Mater be truly drawn, she will be recognized by thousands who are not critics, but themselves judges of the resemblance. If the sketch I have laboured at, be a mere daub, having no traces of her features, it will be pronounced as such by these same judges, and I shall have lost my labour. But really, after all that I have said, I have no animosity towards these reviewers. The Reviews are a sort of literary luxury, and, like all other luxuries, abound with humbug, being, like Peter Pindar's razors, made for sale only—for the express purpose of easing luxurious gentlemen and ladies of a little of the

superfluities of their cash. Do not the venders of Bears' Grease, of Huile Divine, and the innumerable other luxuries for the supposed ease and beauty of the body, puff their precious compounds of hog's-lard, sweet-oil, and so on, for sale only? Yea, verily; and, like inestimable compositions in literature, must also, and ought to be, prepared for the mentally luxurious.

The sum and substance of all that can be said against Reviews is, that,

1. They present an unbounded field for the exercise of private malice, and most of the worst passions of human nature, without the possibility of its being detected.

2. They must necessarily, in most cases, even when the writer is unbiassed by any extraneous motives, pronounce but an imperfect or erroneous judgment of a performance, for these simple reasons: viz. that *in order to form a proper estimate, it is necessary to make at least as great a preparation in the subject as the author himself* — which is seldom done; seeing that a critic thus armed at *all points*, would find it more to his advantage to turn author himself, thereby pocketing, instead of his eight or ten guineas for the review, as many hundreds (in

some cases, be it understood) for a work on the same subject.

Thus was I fairly launched into the book-world, into the society of the literati, "gentlemen of the press," &c. and into as much occupation as the best of them. Into their clubs and coteries, however, I never took the pains to initiate, except as a silent spectator. Although I was offered a card of introduction to John Murray's literary *conversaziones*, and another to Bowring's, I did not avail myself thereof, being ever but little inclined to figure personally in the contests there exhibited. But by frequenting occasionally the usual *public* haunts of the learned and intellectual portion of the metropolis, I gathered much valuable knowledge of men and motives, which have stood me somewhat to advantage, as well with regard to other matters as to the reviewing system.

This pleasant, and not unprofitable, course of life, I indulged in for a few months after my unfortunate loss of the Fellowship. But now, the Commencement being at hand, I again, for the last time up to the present moment, revisited the "Land of Learning," with the view of being made a freeholder thereof — for the purpose of being made an M.A., or a voter for M.PP.

Again, however, were my evil destinies to thwart me; for on my arrival I found myself a day behind-hand for the ceremonies, and I lost my M.A. for that time, but saved my money. The jaunt was nevertheless perfectly agreeable, many of my old friends of the same standing having congregated before me, and formed into a most social party. After the usual carousals on these occasions, which are the more liberal and hearty from the probability that the majority will never meet again on this side the curtain, all, except the embryo D.D.'s, bidding a long and last adieu to mother Alma, we again filled the coaches bound for our respective destinations. I returned to the best market in the world for my commodities, along with others whose curacies or livings lay beyond it. Others radiated north, south, and to all points of the compass.

Were I prone to sentimentality, I could here unfold my feelings on this melancholy separation. But I fly from the recollection of these painful moments. Enough be it to say, that I presently notwithstanding found myself, as heretofore, in the very heart of Britain; the place, of all others, the least given to the finer feelings, but the best in the world for my purposes. Here I once more, and probably to the end of mortal existence, ensconced

myself. But although I have thus, in a manner, deserted my Alma, the reader of these pages will perceive I am not unmindful of the benefits I have derived from her. I have pointed out the course to be pursued by others, although I have somewhat deviated therefrom myself. I have told them how to get the numerous honours and emoluments of the University, and if they do not so do, it will now be their own fault, or the fault of their own understandings. I have condescended most uncommonly to give them a history of my own oversights, that they themselves may not commit them. I have given a full and perfect portraiture of that high and important personage—ALMA MATER.

Having thus, my good reader, for your express benefit, just emptied my budget, I shall now draw on to a finish. To render the information I have bestowed upon you the more striking and impressive, I have spared neither friends nor foes, nor even my own proper self. My friends, however, on the whole, have been handsomely enough treated; and those that have at times done me evil, are here served up only so far as to fill up the picture. I have used them most wisely and philosophically, making good spring out of evil. The galled jades will wince, and probably give me

a slap in the Reviews. Indeed I am already promised that benefit from one of them. But these things will give me no concernment. Provided the hornets buzz about me so as to excite the unprejudiced curiosity of the public, I fear not their stings. For the public have I laboured, and from that tribunal claim patronage and protection.

With regard to my brethren at the University, I expect little animosity from them; but, on the contrary, anticipate a "continuance of their favors." The scenes herein described will instantly be recognized by some hundreds of them, and I think I may add, with some approbation. But should I, even in this, *reckon without my host*, I shall nothing despair. The Hogs, they may squeak, and the Bull-dogs may bark; the Jesuits plot, Kings whip their beagles, Queens preach their sermons, and the Clares sport their spoons, in wrath or approval, all will be one to me. But with some confidence I await their full approbation; and from that worthiest of men, and best of tutors—that faithful guardian of our younger days—once more do I hope to hear "Very good."

THE END.

T. C. HANSARD, Paternoster-Row Press.